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CENTRAL ASSEMBLY OPENS WITH CENSURE OF GOVT.

Mahatma's Arrival In Madras

Touching Scenes Of Love And Loyalty "En Route"

BR. DELEGATION TO MEET HIM TOMORROW

Engagements In City Includes Interview With Governor

MADRAS, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Madras by special train from Calcutta at 4-30 this evening.

Mahatma Gandhi's engagements in Madras includes a meeting with H. E. Sir Arthur Hope Governor of Madras.

It is definitely known that he will be visiting Madura and Palani after completing his programme in Madras spending one day at each place. Returning to Madras, he is likely to leave for Wardha.

It is definitely known that members of the British Parliamentary Delegation will meet Mahatma Gandhi on the afternoon of January 23.

CROWDS AT CENTRAL STATION

Although it was generally known that Mahatma Gandhi would alight at some wayside station, a large crowd had collected at the Central Station awaiting the special train scheduled to arrive here at 4 p.m. The Central Station authorities made the following announcement through the loud speakers for the benefit of the waiting crowd at 4-30 p.m.

"Mahatma has arrived. At present he will be proceeding to his camp at Thyagaroyanagar".

The special train halted at Ambattur, a wayside station ten miles from Madras and Mahatma Gandhi on alighting was greeted by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Vice-President of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Sir N. Gopalswami Iyengar Chairman of the Hindi Prachar Sabha Silver-Jubilee celebrations Committee, Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the T.N.C.C., Dr. P. Subbaroyan and Mr. M. Satyanarayana, General Secretary of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha

Mahatma Gandhi and party drove to the Hindi Prachar Sabha quarters where Gandhiji will stay during his visit to Madras.

The main purpose of Mahatmaji's visit is to preside over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha on January 25, and to lay the foundation stone of the Harijan Industrial Home on 26th and to preside over the Hindi Convocation on 27th instant.

CROWDS CLAMOUR FOR "DARSHAN"

The special train which left Bezwada this morning stopped at a number of stations where thousands had gathered to have his "Darshan". At these stations Gandhiji stood on the doorway of his compartment and purses and addresses were presented to him.

As he was observing silence today, Gandhiji waved his hand to the crowd to be quiet and peaceful. A message from Gandhiji was read out to the crowd in Telugu through loud speakers, in which Gandhi expressed regret that he could not undertake a tour of the Andhra District. He exhorted them to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress.

STANDS JOURNEY WELL

Mahatma Gandhi stood the journey quite well and looked cheerful.

To a question why Gandhiji does not undertake distant journeys by plane, Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, said: "In the first place, high altitude does not suit Mahatmaji. Secondly he is temperamentally disinclined to go up in the clouds. He prefers to keep his feet planted on mother earth."

Mahatma Gandhi is taking complete rest this evening. There will be no public prayer meeting today.

MAHATMA AND MASSES

Miss Agatha Harrison who came to India last month to attend the All-India Women's Conference, told the A.P.I. special correspondent travelling with the party that she was invited by Gandhiji, when she met him at Prodathur, to accompany him to Madras. She readily agreed because she felt travelling with him would give her an unique opportunity of being in touch with him and of seeing his hold on the people of the country.

Miss Harrison said there were enormous crowds of people at every station the train stopped and she doubted whether any other leader in the world had such a hold on the affection of the masses as Mahatma Gandhi.

Asked wnether she found any change in Gandhiji since she met him last seven years ago, Miss Agatha Harrison said: "No, save of course he has to slow up his pace somewhat; but he is mentally as alert and vigorous as ever."

She added: "The men and women in the west who have been working to find a way of settling a dispute other than by war, believe that Mahatma Gandhi's contribution is vitally necessary in the plans to be made for the post-war world."

She declined to answer questions about the political awakening in India as she has had little opportunity so far to study the political situation as such.

AT HINDUSTANI NAGAR

Since the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi at the Hindustani Nagar, huge crowds thronged the entire area. By six in the evening over ten thousand including a large number of women and children had collected. Even though it was announced that there would be no public prayers today, the crowd would not disperse without having Gandhiji's 'Darshan.'

Gandhiji, after breaking his silence, came out of his quarters and standing on a raised platform advised the crowd to be orderly and peaceful. After a brief prayer song in which all joined, Gandhiji said that he had just come after a long journey and not had enough time to have a bath or do anything. He asked the crowd, therefore, not to expect any speech from him but to go home quietly.

The crowd thereafter dispersed.

HIS LAST VISIT

Mahatma Gandhi's last visit to Madras was exactly nine years ago, in January 1937. He had visited Travancore soon after that State proclaimed temple entry for Harijans, and came to Madras later. He paid a visit to Madras before in 1933.

The celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha which were to have taken place in 1943, had to be postponed on account of the political conditions which prevailed in the country at that time.

The sky cleared and the sun shone brightly this morning, after a day of cloudy weather preceded by a night of light drizzles. The temporary bamboo structure intended for the kitchen in "Hindustani Nagar" collapsed as a result of the drizzles on Saturday night, and another 'kitchen' has already been erected in its place. No damage has been done by the rain to any of the other structures in "Hindustani Nagar."

"GANDHI NIWAS".

There is a mediumsized clock at the entrance of "Gandhi Niwas", the place where Mahatma Gandhi is staying during his present visit, reminding visitors that his time is very precious, writes an A.P.I. correspondent.

"Gandhi Niwas" is the place where Mahatma Gandhi stayed when he last came to Madras in 1937. The House was then named after him, as a reminder of his short stay there. The house is a small one consisting of four rooms, and is usually occupied by one of the organisers of Hindi Prachar work.

The house is one of a group of five and is situated at the back of the Hindi Prachar Sabha Office buildings, but is screened from sight by a grove of trees. These residential quarters, the central office, library, reading room, book depot and hostel are situated in a plot of five acres acquired from the Corporation. The buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 70,000.

SURPRISE FOR CHIRALA.

CHIRALA, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi's special train unexpectedly stopped here for a few minutes during which large crowds including women and children gathered near the station in thousands and paid homage to Mahatmaji. Collections were made for Harijan Fund.

AT NELLORE.

NELLORE, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): Gandhiji's special train stopped near the ancient historical Vemalachetty at 12-40 p.m. about 30,000 people includ-

(Continued on page 5 col. 3)

Palestine Arrests

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21. (Reuter): A number of arrests have been made today after the explosion of a bomb in the police post at Givat Olga, south of Haifa during the night, cables John Calder Reuter's special correspondent. The explosion injured 15 British soldiers—two seriously—and a British police constable.

Another bomb outrage was attempted against the Royal Air Force experimental station at Mount Carmel, where Radar was used for detecting suspicious craft carrying illegal immigrants into Palestine. Two haversacks containing 140 pounds of gelignite were placed near a wall, but were discovered and rendered harmless as the result of a telephone message.

Since Saturday night's disturbances, in which Jewish terrorists attacked an electric power station, 3,000 people have been questioned in the centre of Jerusalem and 148 detained for further examination.

Last night British troops patrolled deserted streets.

Confidence Trick At Bank Counter

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.):: While waiting in queue at the Reserve Bank of India (currency office) counter to exchange six one thousand rupee notes, the "Durwan" of a firm of Calcutta jute traders is alleged to have been robbed of the notes to-day.

It is stated that an unknown person told the "Durwan" that he was known to the Reserve Bank officers and would get the exchange of notes effected speedily The "Durwan", it is said, handed over the notes to him in good faith but could not trace the man anywhere in the building later. The case has been reported to the police.

KEYNES BEHIND ORDINANCE?

Demonetisation Surprise In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 21.

Lord Keynes who negotiated the Anglo-American Loan is also the originator and main spirit behind the Government of India's latest demonetisation ordinance.

One condition of the Anglo-American Loan is the scaling down of Britain's sterling debt to India.

Prominent Indian economists, including Government's own expert, vehemently opposed the proposal when it was first conveyed to them by Sir Archibald Rowland.

Leading Indian economists held that currency notes were issued against Sterling balances and they cannot be declared illegal because they were issued against tangible security.

The opposition was so vehement that Sir Archibald Rowland postponed the matter on a promise of further consideration by experts. Indian experts are now surprised at Government's latest move.

SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Great sensation was caused to-day when some scheduled banks refused to accept forms submitted by several gold and silver dealers. Bank authorities asked them to fill names and addresses of previous owners of higher denomination notes. The Branch Office of the Imperial Bank also refused to accept such forms.

Abolition Of States Or Responsible Govt.

Bashyam's Plea To British Delegation

BANGALORE, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): Members of the British Parliamentary delegation, Mr. Godfrey Nicholson and Lord Chorley met prominent political parties in Mysore State to-day.

Prof. Richards and four other members of the Delegation who were detained in Bangalore due to engine trouble to their plane left for Cochin by air this morning.

BASHYAM'S PLEA

The abolition of all Indian States in order to facilitate the formation of Provinces on a linguistic basis and if that is not feasible, at least establishment of responsible Government in every State where the ruler will automatically become a constitutional Head exercising only such powers as those exercised by the Governor of a British Indian Province, is suggested by Mr. K. T. Bashyam, a Mysore Congress leader, in a memorandum he submitted to the British Parliamentary Delegation to-day.

TEA WITH THE NIZAM.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 21. (A. P. I.): The Earl of Munster, Mr. Reginald Sorensen and Brigadier A.R.W. Low, Members of the British Parliamentary delegation had tea with H. E. H. the Nizam this afternoon.

The Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizams Executive Council, and Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam's Government were present. The visitors spent half an hour at the palace.

They are leaving for Madras tomorrow morning by air.

To Be Re-named After Shah Nawaz

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21, (A.P.I.): The re-naming of Welington Square, one of the biggest parks in the city, as Shah Nawaz Square in recognition of the "gallant and heroic part played by Capt. Shah Nawaz of INA fame for the liberation of India", is suggested in a motion tabled for discussion at the Calcutta Corporation by Mr. Samsul Huq, Deputy Mayor of the Corporation. The motion is expected to be taken up at an early date.

Chinese Unity Talks

CHUNGKING, Jan. 21. (Reuter): The Chinese all-party political consultative conference which in 10 days has been in session for an aggregate of 30 hours discussing everything from a Coalition Government to nationalisation of troops, will probably have an extension of life. Most of the 38 delegates agree that another week at least is needed writes Don Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent.

Latest reports reaching Government and Communist Headquarters in Chungking stated that fighting is still going on in Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Honan, Hupeh, Northern Kaingsu and Shantung.

Use Of Indian Troops In Indonesia

CHALLENGE TO BRITISH HONESTY

Sarat Bose And Jinnah Expose Talk Of Moral Obligation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): The Assembly today passed without a division an adjournment motion moved by Prof. Ranga, Congress Member to discuss the Government failure to refuse to co-operate with the British Government in their violent operations in Indonesia and Indo-China, even after the war with Japan was over".

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Leader of the Muslim League Party, Diwan Chamanlal (Congress) and Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Muslim League) supported the motion and vehemently protested against the use of Indian troops in what they described as a war for the suppression of the liberty of neighbouring Asiatic countries.

WAR SECRETARY'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Philip Mason, War Secretary, and Sir Edward Benthall, Leader of the House, replied on behalf of the Government. Sir Edward assured the House and the world outside once again that the Government of India's desire was to see that Indian troops were withdrawn at the earliest possible moment consistent with their obligations. In the case of Indo-China, Sir Edward said, troops had in fact either been withdrawn or would be withdrawn in the course of the next few days.

Sir Edward suggested to the House that the best course was to await the result of the negotiations which he said were now going on between Indonesians and the Dutch, with no compulsion on either side, because the successful outcome of the negotiations would be the quickest way for the withdrawal of Indian troops.

QUESTION HOUR ISSUE.

After the swearing in, Mr. Sri Prakasa (Congress) on a point of order, said that the dropping of the question hour till the new President was elected was against the law. Section 22 of the Government of India Act, he pointed out, laid down that while the post of President was vacant, the functions of that office could be performed by the Deputy President, and if the post of the Deputy President was vacant, the Governor-General might, in his discretion, appoint a member of the Council for the purpose. "When everything else, including the issue of the circular intimating that there will be no question hour for a fortnight, can be done before the election of the President, I should like to know why this particular thing cannot be done," Mr. Sriprakasa said. The dropping of the question hour deprived the members of a valuable right, he added.

Sir Edward Benthall, leader of the House, explained that under the rules the Chairman could only decide matters arising while he was in the Chair.

Mr. Anathasayanam Ayyanagar (Congress) suggested that the Chairman who was now presiding could take some time and admit the questions now. (Laughter).

Sir George Spence, Secretary, Legislative Department, referring to Mr. Sriprakkasa's quotation from Section 22 of the Government of India Act, said that that Section occurred in the Federal part of the Act which was not in force (laughter).

Mr. Manu Subedar (Congress) asked why ten days after the election of the President were required for the admission of questions. (Questions are to be taken up from February 5).

CHAIRMAN COUNSELS PATIENCE.

Mr. Sriprakasa asked if it was not left to the President to decide when to admit questions and from what date to permit question hour.

The Chairman indicated it was so.

Mr. Sriprakasa: But the office has already decided that the President should take a fortnight in admitting questions. (Laughter). The office seems to know what will be the mental calibre of the future President.

The Chairman Sir Cowasji Jehangir observed that according to the rules he had no power to permit the question hour. He regretted that members could not have that entertaining hour for a fortnight, but he counselled patience for that period.

During motions for the election of members of the Standing Committees, the Finance Member agreed to postpone consideration of his motion on election to the Standing Finance Committee. This was in deference to the desire expressed by Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Manu Subedar and Sir Yamin Khan that the new Finance Member should carry out his predecessor's assurance that the Committee would be given information bearing on the non-voted as well as the voted field, Sir Archibald Rowlands, Finance Member, said he would certainly carry out the assurance but he must look up the exact terms of that assurance.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

Seven official bills were introduced. They were Dr. Ambedkar's Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, Sir Azizul Huque's Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, Sir Asoka Roy's Bill further to amend

(Continued on page 5 col. 5)

U.S. Steel Workers Down Tools

Truman Declaration For Wage Increase And Largest Production At Lower Costs

NEW YORK, January 21. (Reuter).

Over 800,000 United States steel workers have begun their strike, which is the greatest single strike in the nation's history.

The strike of the United States Steel workers began on the stroke of midnight here (10-30 a.m. I. S. T., Monday).

Truman Urges Wage Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Reuter): President Harry S. Truman, speaking today amidst the greatest industrial crisis in the U. S. for many years, urged substantial wage increases. In an appeal for industrial peace, he warned employers that business was a public trust, and warned Labour that its increased power meant increased responsibility.

The President devoted a large part of his address to warnings against the dangers of inflation and other stock market "booms" and to a programme for reduction of the strike epidemic.

Strongly supporting substantial wage increases, he flatly declared that most industries and companies could afford to raise pay.

Such increases, he added, would be good not only for business and labour but for the country as a whole, "because capacity production means an active, healthy, friendly citizenry, enjoying the benefits of democracy under our free enterprise system."

EMERGENCY POWERS TO CONTINUE

President Truman again appealed to Congress to pass the 21 items of legislation recommended by him since assuming office which have not yet been enacted.

The new plan included the following items: Continuance into 1946 of the President's Emergency powers and many war-time controls and subsidies.

Government help to encourage "the rising birthrate for small business."

Inventory of the nation's basic resources.

Public work housing, health and education programmes.

In the comparatively brief section of his report devoted to foreign affairs, President Truman said that the Anglo-American loan would be dealt with in a separate message.

TOWARDS 'ONE WORLD'

He presented a picture of the United Nations Organisation growing in power and functions.

"Our ultimate security requires more than the process of consultation and compromise", President Truman said.

"It requires that we begin now to develop a U.N.O. representative of the world as one society."

President Truman in his 35,800,000,000 dollar budget message for 1947, challenged the Congress by breaking with the precedent to include the estimated expenditure on legislation which he has recommended but which Congress has so far failed to authorise. "For the first time since 1930, the budget for 1947 will require no increase in national debt", he reported.

"In view of the still extraordinarily large expenditures in the coming year and continuing inflationary pressure,

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 4.)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Previous Closing	24.64
To-day's Opening	24.67
Difference	+03
To-day's Closing	24.82
Difference	+18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK Jan. 21.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 74.7/8.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 45.3/4.

United States Steel Common dol. 85-1/2.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

Stop Press

SNIPERS KILL TWO POLICEMEN

PESHAWAR, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): Two policemen of the additional police including one head constable were killed as a result of sniping by tribesmen at the additional police camp Jani Khel, says a report from Bannu. Details are lacking.

MANDATED TERRITORIES DON'T BELONG TO MANDATE POWERS!

LONDON, Jan. 21. (Reuter): Stiff criticism of French and South African attitude towards the UNO Trustee System was voiced to-day by the New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Peter Fraser, who in a forthright speech declared: "We cannot start treating international agreements, like our enemies did, as scraps of paper".

With great emphasis Mr. Fraser said: "Mandated territories do not belong to mandate powers".

INTERIM INJUNCTION AGAINST ALLOCATION OF IRON.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): Three iron merchants of Ahmedabad appeared to-day before the Second Joint Judge and sought an injunction against the local Distribution Advisory Committee restraining that body from making allocation of iron in contravention of the directions of the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller. The Court issued an interim injunction.

PESHAWAR FEELS MILD EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of mild intensity was felt in Peshawar early this morning about 5 a.m.

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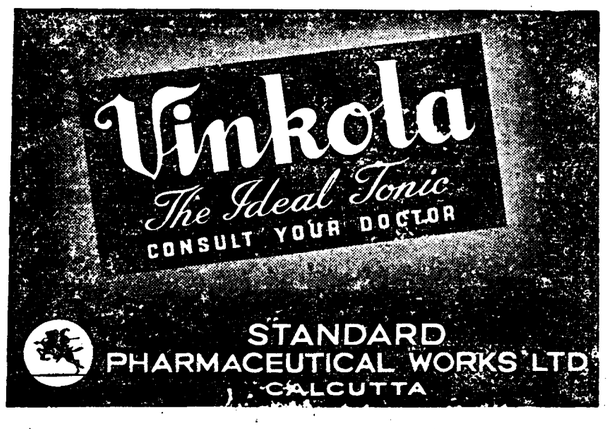

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Pentangular Cricket

HINDUS WIN FINAL ROUND BY 304 RUNS

PARSIS SKITTLED FOR PALTRY 94: PHADKAR & SHINDE UNDO BATSMEN

(BY OUR CRICKET CRITIC).

What might have been an innings' defeat for the Parsis, had Vijay Merchant, the Hindu skipper, taken the bold step of insisting on a follow-on on Sunday, was converted into a victory for the Hindus by the big margin of 304 runs on Monday evening. Vijay applied closure at 2-30 p.m. when his side had put on 213 for the loss of 6 wickets. This set the Parsis the prodigious task—considering their poor performance in the first innings—of making 405 runs in a little over 8 hours in the second and win the match.

PARSI BATSMEN FAIL AGAIN.

As was expected the Parsi batsmen failed to rise to the occasion and were all skittled out for the paltry total of 94. Phadkar was again responsible for the initial discomfiture of the Parsi ranks, advantage of which was fully taken by Shinde later on. Their respective analysis were as follows:—

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	9	4	15	3
Shinde	16.3	6	31	4

DASHING INNINGS BY KISHENCHAND AND RANGNEKAR.

Among the Hindu batsmen Kishenchand and Rangnekar wielded their willows with considerable effect. Were he not run out in a surprising manner when he had compiled 72, the Sind player might have easily completed his century, Khandu was also well-set for this coveted distinction. But the Hindu innings was declared as soon as he reached the half century mark.

HISTORY REPEATED.

This is the second occasion the Parsis met the Hindus in the Pentangular final. On the first occasion—and it was in the year 1941—they were defeated by 10 wickets. It is hoped that this is the last of this communal show. From the comparatively small response from the public it is clear that their interest in it has waned to a great extent. If it is persisted next year, it is sure to meet with a worse fate at their hands.

PRE-LUNCH REPORT

For the second time during the match the phenomenal batting strength of the Hindus jitted under a steady though medium attack. Palia playing with an injured hand bowled unchanged throughout the lunch period and of the five wickets that fell bagged four. He had reduced his start to barely a couple of steps, yet disabled as he was, Palia was far too accurate for the batsmen to take any liberties.

From the other end Tarapore ably assisted his captain and captured the only wicket that fell to any other bowler.

With the second ball of the day Palia sent Bannerji back without any addition to the total. With the total at 38 Hindlekar followed him to the pavilion and Vinoo returned after scoring only 12. Kisenchand and Mantri came together but the latter who had been playing well was dismissed at 83. Uday came next but after scoring 14 was declared l.b.w. to the Parsi skipper.

Rangnekar then joined Kisenchand who was playing very watchful cricket and the pair was together at lunch time.

AFTER LUNCH

Kisenchand and Rangnekar continued their innings to the bowling of Tarapore and Palia. Playing confident cricket they caused the score to advance faster than the pre-lunch period. Kisenchand soon reached his fifty and Rangnekar; whose recently sprained ankle was again giving him trouble was seen to refuse possible runs. One such instance resulted in his partner being run out, partly also due to a direct return by Modi. He had given only one chance at 12 when the injured Palia dropped him in the slips off Tarapore.

Vijay joined Rangnekar who was 17 short of his 50 and after he had obtained them, Merchant declared the Hindu innings closed.

PARSIS BAT AGAIN

Meherhomji and Dadyseth opened the Parsi innings and the latter was dropped by Hindlekar off Phadkar when he had scored 2. Phadkar, however, got two quick wickets with the total at 10. First he sent Meherhomji and then Satha back before the newcomer had opened his account.

Modi joined Dadyseth and both of them were content to keep their end going. They remained unseparated at tea with 8 and 9 respectively with the score at 27.

The Hindus got two quick wickets after tea. First Sinde beat and bowled Dadyseth and six runs later Modi missed a straight one from Bannerji.

Aibara joined Tarapore who proceeded to stone-wall. The former was given a life when he was in his early 10s by Vinoo off his own bowling. Then with the total at 53, Tarapore ran himself out. Six runs later Shinde accounted for Colah who had filled in the crease. Lawyer who came next scored 10 runs before he was smartly stumped by Mantri, who had taken over from Hindlekar after tea-time, off Shinde.

Aibara was joined by his Captain and with the batsmen refusing to make any strokes. Vijay brought Kisenchand on. But the batsmen refused to be tempted and Kisenchand was taken off after he had bowled them over. Phadkar who took over from him bowled Palia with the first ball.

Aibara had Umrigar as his partner But Phadkar at silly mid-off brought off a brilliant catch off Shinde to dismiss Aibara. This was the end of the match as Khot who was hit by one of Phadkar's bumpers did not bat.

SCORES

Hindus (First Innings):	368
Parsis (First Innings):	177
HINDUS (Second Innings)	
Hindlekar c. Mistry b. Palia	18
Bannerji c. Umrigar b. Palia	8
Mantri b. Palia	34
Vinoo Mankad c. and b. Tarapore	12
Kisenchand run out.	72
Uday Merchant l.b.w. b. Palia	14
Rangnekar not out	51
Vijay Merchant not out	0
Phadkar, Sohoni and Shinde did not bat.	
Extras	4
TOTAL (for 6 wkts. declared)	213

Fall of wickets:— 1/9, 2/38, 3/73, 4/83, 5/123 and 6/195.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Palia	37	7	93	4
Umrigar	4	1	13	0
Modi	1	0	11	0
Tarapore	32	4	92	1

PARIS (Second Innings)

Meherhomji c. Vinoo Mankad b. Phadkar	5
Dadyseth b. Shinde	5
Satha l.b.w. b. Phadkar	11
Modi l.b.w. Bannerji	0
Tarapore run out	12
Aibara c. Phadkar b. Shinde	1
Colah c. Vijay b. Shinde	26
Lawyer st. Mantri b. Shinde	3
Palia b. Phadkar	10
Umrigar not out	9
Khot did not bat	4
Extras	13
TOTAL	94

Fall of wickets:— 1/10, 2/10, 3/29, 4/35, 5/53, 6/59, 7/73, 8/90 and 9/94

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerji	9	4	12	1
Phadkar	9	4	15	3
Sohoni	4	2	4	0
Shinde	16.3	6	31	4
Vinoo Mankad	8	4	7	0
Kisenchand	3	0	12	0

'LET PRINCES PROVE THEIR BONAFIDES'

Chudgar On Nawab Of Bhopal's Statement

Mr. P. L. Chudgar interviewed on the statement made by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal said:

H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal as Chancellor of the Chamber of the Princes is reported to have said that the intention recorded in the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Princes is to make every possible contribution to the settlement of the Indian constitutional problem and he is reported to have stated that the Princes can promise their fullest contribution to any attempt to settle India's constitutional problem on a just and reasonable basis, and the declaration is said to have been made as an earnest of that spirit to enable the states to play their full part in the India of the future.

If the declaration is as sincere as it is said to be the Princes should at once declare that they consent to drop their insistence upon the theory of direct relations with the Crown and they should at once agree to transfer these relations to the future Indian Government; it will be possible to safeguard the state's integrity and reasonable rights, privileges and prerogatives of the Princes which can be guaranteed in the future constitution of free India and the Princes will not need protection from any outside power; the purpose of direct relation with the Crown is to secure protection from the Crown and that protection being secured by the constitution, direct relations with the Crown will not be necessary.

In the federal constitution, the states should be represented by representatives of the states people elected on the same franchise as in British India, and in the Central Executive a special portfolio for the states may be constituted and the Minister in charge of that portfolio may be elected by the State's representatives in the Central Legislature and he should be responsible like all other ministers. The Crown department and the office of the Crown representatives created by Section 2 of the Government of India Act 1935 should be abolished.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

If the Princes will make a declaration signifying their un-equivocal consent to the above change in the Government of India Act their bonafides will not be open to question and it will provide conclusive evidence of the earnestness of their desire to play their full part in free and Independent future India. The Princes should also make it clear that within a reasonable time not exceeding ten years the internal government of the States and the groups of the States which must be constituted as the units of the Federal constitution, shall be identifical with that in the British Indian provinces and the group units shall be organized for Government and a common machinery for these units such as the executive, legislature and judiciary shall be constituted on lines similar to those in the British Indian Provinces.

The fundamental rights declared in the resolution of the chamber must be secured by acts of the central federal legislature and they should be directly operative in the States or a State must be bound to enact them as their own laws.

As evidence of their earnestness the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which provide for suits by subjects against the State should at once be introduced in all States in which they are not applicable at present.

(Continued from col. 5)

have seen nothing upto now to alter my basic convictions. However there are certain aspects which I did not realize before coming to India as I do now."

DELEGATION'S AIM.

Regarding the nature of the delegation's work Mr. Sorensen said:—"We are anxious to secure all information about your social conditions, your ways of living and allegations that you make against the British. We have come to India to see real India—not only the drains of India but also the flowers of India. It would be impertinent on our part to start the "cleaning up" operations. It is your job to do that, and the sooner you get the freedom and power to do that, job the better."

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami who presided welcomed the guests.

INDIA NEEDS TRADE UNIONISM

Bottomley On Protection Of Rights Of All

Addressing the Journalists' Association of India on Saturday evening Mr. A. G. Bottomley, member of the British Parliamentary Delegation to India advised Indians to build up a powerful trade union movement in this country. That was the only effective way of resisting exploitation, he said.

Mr. Bottomley stated at the outset that there was enough of political freedom in England, but none of the economic freedom. In the statute books of England there were laws that hindered the healthy growth of trade unionism. It was the determination of the Labour Government to sweep away the rank injustices arising out of those laws and to build a new order on the solid foundation of equality.

Urging the necessity of building up trade-unionism Mr. Bottomley said:—"Unless you realise that economic freedom is important and unless you are organized powerfully in trade unions you cannot be sure that the workers will not be exploited. You must build up a trade union movement to protect you, otherwise there are bound to be struggle between workers and employers—the haves and have-nots."

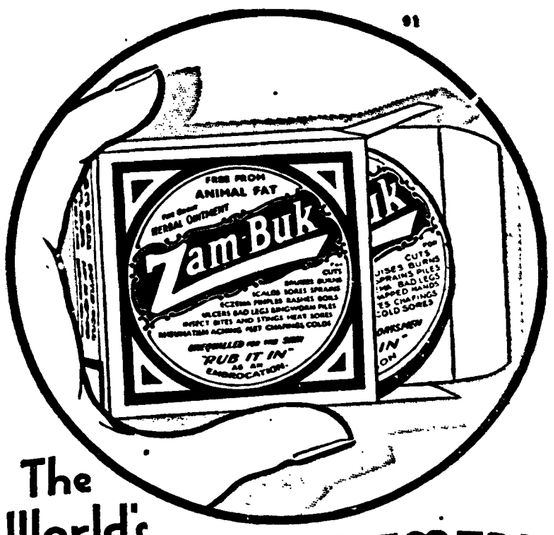
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Mr. Bottomley attached great importance to the building up of an international organization for the prevention of exploitation and the protection of the rights of all. He said: "The nationalist movement encourages only the national development, and it thus reacts upon other countries and upon world economy. Hence the necessity for an international organization. In these days of atomic energy we have to stand together. If we can solve the economic problem on an international plane, we shall have solved all other problems easily. It is the mission of the Labour Party to achieve something in that direction. If the third world war is to be avoided, then the perpetuation of sovereign power must go."

RIGID REACTIONARIES.

Mr. S. W. Sorensen, another member of the Delegation who arrived a little later also addressed the Association. In reply to a question he said that he had certain fundamental convictions which were still unchanged. He said:—"Some Britishers came here, and stay here for years, and return to England as rigid reactionaries. Others come as democrats and inform our people at home about India. I

(Continued in col. 4)



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THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS BUT ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

(A copy of this PROSPECTUS has been filed with the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras). An application will be made in due course to the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Ltd., Madras, for listing the Company's Shares.

The consent of the CENTRAL GOVERNMENT has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A, by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

The Subscription List will open at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd January, 1946, and will close as soon as it is estimated that approximately applications for the amount now issued are received and in any case not later than 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th January, 1946.

THE BHARAT VANASPATI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 25,00,000
5,000 6% (Tax-free cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each)		Rs. 5.00.000
1,75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each		Rs. 17,50.000
50,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5 each		Rs. 2.50.000
		Rs. 25,00 000

Preference Shares carry the right to a fixed cumulative (tax-free) dividend at 6% per annum, and rank as regards repayment of capital and payment of arrears of dividend, whether declared or not, in priority to the Ordinary Shares, without any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets.

The Articles provide, that after paying dividend on Preference shares a dividend of 10% (income-tax free) will be paid on the ordinary share capital. Out of the balance available, a dividend not exceeding 10% (income-tax free) shall be paid on the deferred share capital. The balance after the above mentioned appropriations, if any, shall be divided equally between the ordinary share holders and the deferred shareholders.

Issued Capital	Rs. 15,00,000
2,500 6% (Tax-free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 2.50.000
1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 10.00.000
50,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5 each	Rs. 2.50.000
	Rs. 15.00,000

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The balance of Rs. 50 will be called up in two instalments of Rs. 25 each with an interval of not less than one month between the two calls.

ORDINARY SHARES:

With application per share Rs. 2-8-0
On allotment per share Rs. 2-8-0

The balance of Rs. 5 will be called up in two instalments of Rs. 2-8 each with an interval of not less than one month between the two calls.

DEFERRED SHARES:

With application per share Rs. 2-8-0
On allotment per share Rs. 2-8-0

Of the above issued capital the Signatories to the Memorandum have taken up.

800 Pref. Shares of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 80,000
11,725 Ordy. Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 1,17,250
6,250 Defd. Shares of Rs. 5 each	Rs. 31,250
TO A TOTAL VALUE OF	Rs. 2.28.500

The Directors, Managing Agents and their friends have agreed to take up

700 Pref. Shares of 100 each	Rs. 70,000
38,275 Ordy. Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 3.82.750
13,750 Defd. Shares of Rs. 5 each	Rs. 68.750
TO A TOTAL VALUE OF	Rs. 5.21,500

Therefore the balance of Issued Capital consisting of

1,000 Pref. Shares of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 1.00,000
50,000 Ordy. Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 5.00.000
30,000 Dfd. Shares of Rs. 5 each	Rs. 1.50.000
Total	Rs. 7.50.000

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THE ENTIRE PRESENT PUBLIC ISSUE HAS BEEN UNDERWRITTEN

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The Indo-Commercial Bank Limited,
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REGISTERED OFFICE

21 GOVINDAPPA NAICK STREET, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Madras, dated 12th January, 1946.

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Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.
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9-30 to 12-30 & 5-00 to 7-00

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❖ ALNASIR
A Super Sleuth
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DHAMKI

A Famous Thriller In 5TH WEEK

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Daily 4,7 & 10
Mat. at 1 on Sun. Holidays
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FRIDAY 25th
SATURDAY 26th
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PRITHVI Theatres'

DEEWAR

Plans open and Rates as Usual

Royal Opera House

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AGLOW WITH LOVE AND SONGS!

JAMUNA Productions'

RATTAN

Directed By M. SADIQ
Songs: MADHOK,
Music: NAUSHAD
Starring: SWARNALATA
WASTI, KARAN DIWAN
2ND HOUSE-FULL WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sun. 1 p.m.
Plans open: 10 to 12,
4 to 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL

A Diamond-Select Release

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OPENING FRIDAY 25th
MAHESHWARI Pictures'

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SMRITI, NAJAM, ARUNA, PRAN & GYANI
—Remember It's A Song & Dance Sensation!

FRIDAY 25th AT

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A PORTRAIT OF COURAGE!

EASTERN PICTURES'

ZEENAT

Directed by: SHAUKAT HUSSAIN
Starring NOOR JEHAN

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p. m.
10TH HOUSE-FULL WEEK

SUPER
A "SALMA" RELEASE

Fire-Brand Beauties in Action in

ACHARYA ART'S

PARISTAAN

Drawing Crowds at
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m. SWASTIC

'3TH WEEK OF TRIUMPH

MINERVA'S Mammoth Hit

EK-DIN-KA-SULTAN

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sun. 1 P.M.

NEW WEST END

SHE HAS NO MORE AWFUL HEADACHES

Since She Started Taking Kruschen Salts

This woman's headaches were not of the "morning after the night before" variety. They did not yield to tablets or pills. The cause lay too deep for such first-aid treatment. But when Kruschen tackled the root of the trouble, her headaches soon disappeared for good.

"I used to get frightful headaches," she writes, "The pain was terrible. No tablets or pills of any kind could cure them. One morning, casually, I tried Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water. I continued taking it, but I have not had one of those awful headaches since. Kruschen suits me better than any other remedy. I find it very good."—(Mrs.) L. A. W.

Blinding headaches can nearly always be traced to impurities in the system, which accumulate and poison the blood. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate the internal organs to healthy regular action so that all poisons and waste matter are completely expelled. Your inside is kept clean and serene. Result—goodbye to headaches, to that sallow complexion, to that lack-lustre eye. Your system never "stales" to Kruschen Salts. There is never any need for increased doses. When your headaches are gone, the "little daily dose" is all you will need to keep you regular.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all good chemists and stores.

Germolene
ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT

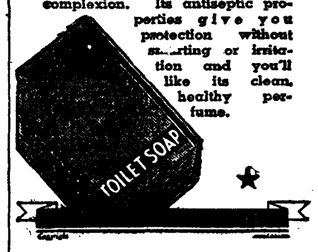
The perfect ointment for tender skins

For tender, rough or dry skin, the finest application is Germolene because it so closely resembles the natural oil of youthful, healthy skin. But Germolene soothes as well as softens. A touch of Germolene relieves itching and irritation in a wonderful way—it relieves the agony of burns and scalds, and of painful cuts and abrasions as nothing else can. It cleans up septic conditions so that clean, clear new skin can rapidly form.

Use in case of
SPOTS, RASHES, CUTS, CORNS, INFLAMMATION, BURNS, BLISTERS, LEG TROUBLE PIMPLES, ETC., ETC.

GERMOLENE SOAP

Is an aseptic soap invaluable in cases of prickly heat and all skin infections. It is ideal for your complexion. Its antiseptic properties give you protection without smarting or irritation and you'll like its clean, healthy perfume.



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FREEDOM OR DEATH

THE MESSAGE DELIVERED IN

GHULAMI

SHALIMAR'S LATEST

Director: MOHAN WADHWANI

Producer: W. Z. AHMED.

Starring:
RENUKA DEVI
MASUD PARVEZ

From 25th Jan. at

MAJESTIC

****

5TH RAMOLA WEEK
TALWAR Productions'

ALBELI

Starring: RAMOLA
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p.m.

CENTRAL

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 5, 2002.
Muslim: Safar 17, 1364.
Parsi: Amardad 21, 1315.
Sunrise: 7.15 a.m. Sunset 6.26 p.m.
Hightide: 03-01, 15.14.
Lowtide: 09.22, 20.51
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3.55 p.m. (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

BHOGILAL KEVALRAM MAVJI DAVE, late of Sharda Film Co. died at his place of residence, the "Retreat" 224B, Cadel Road, Bombay on Thursday, the 17th January, 1946.

To-day's Engagements

ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION: All India Radio Bombay will broadcast at 9.45 p.m. to-day, a recorded commentary by Mr. R. V. Leyden on the Art Society Exhibition which is now being shown at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. At 8 p.m. Mr. Chintamanrao Kolhatkar will talk in Marathi on the Marathi Stage.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: At 6 p.m. to-day at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street. Dasturji Bode will expound the Philosophy of Ahunavaiti Gatha Yasna Ha 30.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Leoture at 7 p.m. by Mr. Masti Venketesa Iyengar on Sakuntala.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGH: Public meeting at Gujerati Forbes Hall Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day 8 p.m. in connection with freedom week. Sjt. K. V. Panikker will speak.

SOCIAL UPLIFT ASSOCIATION (INDIA): Persons desiring to learn handi-crafts (Hasta Kaushalya) should enroll their names or write to the General Secretary, Social Uplift Association (India), 398, Tribhuvan Terrace Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY WREATHS".

Independence day wreaths can be purchased for Rs. 10 each at the Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal Office, Congress House, between 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily. Button flowers can be also had at Re. 1 each. All those who want to get the boxes for the collection of money for Independence day can have them through their respective District Congress Committees.

HARIJAN MUSIC CONFERENCE: For the welfare of the Harijan residents of Bombay and to uplift their faculty in the art of music it was decided at the formal meeting held by the Welfare Workers recently that a Music Circle be formed. A provisional committee was appointed for the purpose. The Provisional Committee has further decided to organize "Harijan Music Conference" in the near future. All those interested should contact the Hon. Secretary National Musical Circle, Municipal Chawl, Arthur Road, Bombay 11.

B. P. HINDU SABHA: The Parliamentary Board of The Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha has been composed of the following seven members:

Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, Seth Gulabchand Hirachand, Mr. K. V. Khanvilkar, Mr. M. N. Talpade, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. L. G. Vinze, Mr. K. H. Dhamdhere.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE MARATHI GROUPS: Informal talk between women of the group and Srimati Kamaladevi (President I. N. T.); at 6 p.m., to-day at Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank.

B. C MEHTA ELECTED DY. CHAIRMAN OF MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION.

The Ballot held on Monday for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay for 1946 resulted in the election of Mr. Bhagwandas C. Mehta of the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

In its last meeting the Board has decided to call for applications from candidates intending to stand from the different constituencies in the Bombay City, for the Bombay Provincial Elections January 26 is fixed as the last date for receiving the applications. Application forms can be had from the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha Office, Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay 12 or from Mr. A. H. Dhamdhere, 45-47 Princess Street, Bombay 2.

"Rashtra Tej" To Re-appear

Government of India has now given permission to restart "Rastratej" a Congress Marathi weekly from Kolaba Dist. It will resume publication on 26th January 1946. It had ceased publication in August 1942 as its editor and persons in management were detained under D. I. Rules

Srinivas Mallya Flies To Delhi

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Srinivas Mallya, Chairman of the Karnatak Congress Parliamentary Board left for Delhi by air in connection with the meeting of the Central Congress Parliamentary Board. Mr. R. R. Diwakar accompanied him.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Vazirbai (Poona) 8.45 S. N. Gowande 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9.15 Amanat Ali Khan 9.45 Bhajan.

12.30 p.m. Bhavgeet 12-45 News (M) 1.0 Music (E) 1.30 News (H) 1.40 Music 2.30 Break for Lunch 4.20 School Broadcast 5.0 B. V. Hukkeri (Vocal) 5.15 T. D. Janorikar 5.35 Dilruba 5.45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6.0 For Forces 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 G. D. Agni 7.15 Vazirbai (Ghazal) 7.30 B. V. Hukkeri 7.45 Gulab Bai 8.0 "Marathi Rangabhoomi" 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 D. Y. Kelkar 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Jaltarang 9.45 Indian Dance (by Leela Sokhey) 10.0 Kenneth Loveless 10.10 Bronislaw Huberman (Violin) 10.35 Hilde Feldberg 10.45 Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatiire Orchestra.

AURORA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY—LAST 3 SHOWS
"Tarzan Finds A Son"
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

Tomorrow—For 1 Day
"KISMET"
In Technicolor, starring:
RONALD COLMAN, MARLENE DIETRICH

On Thursday!
"GASLIGHT"
Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman.

Subhas Day Programme

THE G.O.C., CONGRESS SEVIKA DAL, WRITES: The B.P.C.C. has fixed Wednesday, the 23rd Jan. to be observed as 'Subhas Day'. On that day there will be Flag Salutations in all the seven Wards at 8 a.m. All the Sevikas are hereby requested to attend the Flag Salutations in their Wards and remain present at the place of Flag Salutation at 7 a.m. sharp. There will be a mass meeting in the evening at 6 p.m. on Chaupatty Sands. Sevikas are requested to present themselves at Chaupatty at 5 p.m. sharp.

B. N. G.: The Secretary, B.N.G., writes: All members and recruits are required to be present (in Mufti) at 7-15 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in Congress House Compound to attend the 50th birthday celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. After this function Guards will proceed to Chowpatty to join procession organised by Netaji Subhas Birthday Celebration Committee. Further instructions later. Special parade to-day at 6-30 p.m.

AT KAMGAR MAIDAN: Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. (S.T.), at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to celebrate 'Subhas Day'. Shri Nagindas T. Master will preside and Vir Wamanrao Joshi of Berar will speak.

IN "A" WARD: Programme: 7 a.m. procession starting from Bora Bazar Street; 8 a.m. flag salutation in open compound, Bora Bazar Street, where photo of Netaji will be garlanded on behalf of various organizations in the Ward; 8-30 p.m., mass meeting and rally of workers at Rajawadkar Street, Colaba, when prominent Congress leaders will speak on "Life and Work of Netaji."

At GIRGAUM: Girgaum D. C. C.'s programme includes: Prabhat Pheri from Congress House at 6-30 a.m; flag salutation in Bhimrao Wadi, Thakurdwar at 8 a.m. Acharya Atre will unfurl the Flag; Torch procession from Bhimrao Wadi Thakurdwar, at 9-30 p.m.

AT CHINCHPOKLI: 8 a.m. flag salutation on behalf of Chinchpokli residents and Bharat Mata Seva Mandal, on open ground at Sanas Wadi opposite Byculla Depot. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar will unfurl the flag, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Bharat Mata Seva Mandal's variety entertainment (National songs, Azad Fouj songs, Band, etc., 9 p.m. mass meeting on open ground opposite Byculla Goods Depot. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will speak.

IN "F" WARD: "F" Ward D. C. C.'s programme includes 6-30 a.m.—Prabhat Pheris starting from different localities marching towards Kamgar Maidan, Parel; 8 a. m.—Flag Salutation at Kamgar Maidan. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder will unfurl the Flag and speak; 5-30 p. m.—Public meeting at Haji Kasam Chawl, Lal Baug. Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Ram Joshi of (Subhas Seva Mandal) will speak; 7 p. m.—Subhas Procession starting from Lal Baug Maidan to Kamgar Maidan. Women's procession from Naigaum Congress Dal Maidan; 8 p. m.—Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan also public meeting at Napoo Garden, Matunga. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Shri N. S. Kajrolkar will speak.

Residents of the Ward are requested to celebrate the Day by hoisting the National Flag on every house and shop at 7 a. m. Houses will be illuminated in the evening; Haji Kasam Chawl will be illuminated with 1050 oil lamps; Rangoli Maps of Hindustan with Jaya Hind letters should be drawn in front of every building. Every organisation in the Ward is requested to pass a resolution in their meeting that day and send it to the B.P.C.C. wishing Subhas a long life.

IN "G" WARD: "G" Ward D. C. C. programme includes Prabhat Pheris (early morning); flag salutation at Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road at 8 a. m. and public meeting at 9 p. m. at Palanji Sojpal Chawl Compound. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside. Acharya P. K. Atre and others will speak.

BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION LTD.

It is hereby resolved that the members of The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. should close their Hundi and other business on Wednesday the 23rd January 1946 on account of Birthday Celebrations of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and Saturday the 26th January 1946 on account of Independence Day.

Subhas Birthday Celebrations

Under the auspices of the Netaji Birthday Celebration Committee two processions will be taken out. Morning procession time: 9 a. m. to start from Chaupatty sand, pass through Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Jhaveri Bazar, Princess St. Kalbadevi Road, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Cathedral St. and will terminate at Madhav Baug C. P. Tank. Evening procession time: 8 p. m. To start from Chaupatty Sand, pass through Prarthana Samaj, Duncan Road, Madanpura and will terminate at Wellingdon Garden.

AT BENGAL CLUB: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday will be celebrated by the Club, tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Club premises.

ALL MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS TO CLOSE TOMORROW

All Municipal Schools of Bombay shall remain closed on Wednesday, 23rd January, being the "Subhas Day."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONGRESS PROGRAMME: The Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Congress write: To celebrate the 50th birthday of Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose we have chalked out the following programme:—

Prabhat Pheries: Students Prabhat Pheries from all the wards will be taken out at 7-0 a. m.

Flag Salutation: Students will participate in the flag salutation ceremony of the B.P.C.C.

Procession: A procession of students will start from Boribunder at 11-30 a. m and after passing through various public localities will terminate at a meeting at Madhav Baug. This is organised by the Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Birthday Celebration Committee.

Public Meeting: The Bombay Students' Congress will co-operate with the B.P.C.C. in a public meeting at Chowpatty at 6-0 p. m. Capt. Dhillon will address the meeting.

Torch Light Procession: Students are requested to join the torch light procession organised by the Nethaji Birthday Celebration Committee. The procession will start from Chowpatty at 8-0 p. m.

ANDHERI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: 'Subhas Day' programme: At 8-30 a. m.: Procession starting from M. A. High School and terminating in a public meeting at Ram Mandir.

SANTA CRUZ TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Programme for Wednesday the 23rd instant, on the eve of Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday at Santa Cruz. Flag Salutation: At 8 a. m. at Bajaj Wadi, Station Road Lecture by Dhanji Shah Wadia. on Subhas Chandra Bose.

THANA TOWN CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Subhas Birthday will be celebrated in Thana on 23rd inst. as follows: Prabhat Feri at 6-0 p. m. Zanda Vandan at 8-0 a m. Hanuman Vyayamshala Compound Torch Procession at 7-0 p. m. from Gamdevi Maidan. Meeting at 9-0 p. m. in Bhaji Market V V Gadgil will speak on the occasion.

ART CENTRE FOR THEATRE ARTISTS

City Move To Perpetuate Memory Of Sultan Padamsey

BOMBAY, Jan. 21 (U.P.I.): Friends and admirers of the late Sultan Padamsey, a promising young theatre artist of Bombay, met on Sunday morning to condole his premature death. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was in the chair.

Tributes were paid to the valuable contribution that the late Padamsey had made towards the theatre movement.

The meeting resolved to perpetuate his memory by a permanent Art Centre for theatre artists to include a theatre hall and library in the city and appointed a committee consisting of Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (Chairman), Mr. Homi Sethna, Mrs. Zarina Currimbhoy, Mrs. Sarala Bannerjee and others for the purpose.

Corporation Discusses Budget

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Municipal Corporation occupied most of the time on Monday in budget discussion. Unfortunately there was hardly a quorum and twice the Mayor's attention was drawn to this fact. However the discussion went on, one member taking about an hour for himself although the seats were all empty.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia asked the house to consider the advisability of requesting the Government to give to the Municipal Corporation money collected from the Entertainment tax as well as from the Town duties. For the expansion of Greater Bombay at least Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores were required and unless some facilities were given by the Government to raise money, it could not be possible for the Bombay Municipality to carry out the scheme.

At an earlier stage, the house selected Dr. K. C. Batliwala as Professor of Physiology in the G. S. Medical College.

The House then adjourned till today.

Jasdenwala Felicitated

A hint that the situation in the district of Bijapur was again deteriorating and that the citizens of Bombay may be called upon to help was given by Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, replying to felicitations offered to him, on his appointment as Sheriff, at a party at the Radio Club on Monday evening.

The function was organised by the Bombay Hardware Merchants' Association, Lohar Chawl Hardware and Glass Beads Merchants' Muslim Association, the Jaliwala Association and the Bombay Arms and Ammunition Association.

On behalf of the hosts Mr. F. E. Darukhanawala congratulated Mr. Abu Jasdenwala and eulogised his qualities and services.

Mr. Jasdenwala replying said that the Sheriff's job was a post of honour. It was a kind of sinecure with no particular duties attached to it, except to rally round in times of distress. Only that morning he had a report that Bijapur might be in need of help again and he hoped that when an appeal was made, Bombay would respond with its usual generosity.

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani For Alwar

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani the well-known novelist and writer on rural problems has been appointed as Adviser to the Alwar State on Rural Uplift and Education.

Mr. Venkataramani who is now in Bombay leaves for Alwar this evening.

THYAGARAJA SABHA.

The 99th Aradhana Mahothsavam of Saint Thyagaraja will be celebrated in the premises of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Telang Road, Matunga, from to-day to 1st February 1946. To-day's programme includes a lecture on Thyagaraja by Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, at 7-30 p.m., violin trio by Smts. T. P. Meenakshi, S. Kamala and B. Gowribai accompanied by Mr. R. P. Paraneswara Iyer on Mridangam at 8 p.m. and music by Bhagavatas at 9.15 p.m.

Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

The net profit of the Union Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, for the year ending 31st December, 1945, including the sum of Rs. 1,07,207-0-4 brought forward from the previous year, amounts, subject to audit, to Rs. 8,94,083-15-11. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been transferred to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,75,000 for Taxation, Rs. 25,000 for writing off Premises Account and Rs 20,000 for bonus to staff, leaving a sum of Rs. 3,74,083-15-11 for payment of dividend at the rate of five annas per share, free of tax, and for carrying forward the ultimate balance of Rs. 1,24,708-15-11 to the ensuing year's account.

BOMBAY RACES

HOSPITAL DAY

WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1946.

DAY TICKETS:

1st Enclosure
Gentlemen Rs. 3-0-0
Ladies " 2-0-0
2nd Enclosure " 1-4-0

One per cent. Tote Commission will be donated to the Victory Thanksgiving Fund from the racing public and the R.W.I.T.C. will contribute an equal amount from its funds.

All N.C.O.'s and men of H. M.'s and Allied Forces in uniform will be admitted at half rates to the Second Enclosure only.

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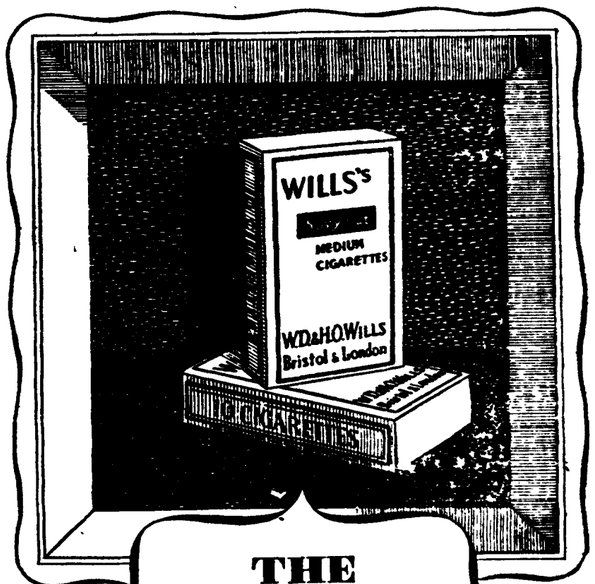

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HC/21

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 21 (A. P. I.): Recorded at 08.00 hours (I. S. T.) on 21st Jan. 1946:—

Ahmedabad 92 64 0 0 minus 0.2, Allahabad 80 53 0 1.0 minus 0.2, Bangalore 75 63 T 0.7 minus 2.6, Baroda 95 54 0 0 nil, Belgaum 85 59 0 0.4 minus 0.6, BOMBAY 89 67 0 0.4 minus 0.3, Calcutta 82 53 0 0 minus 1.1, Colombo 87 72 0 0.1 minus 11.3, Cuttack 87 58 0 0.6 minus 1.4, Darjeeling 49 39 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Dehra Dun 74 43 0 0.5 minus 1.9, Delhi 75 45 0 0 minus 1.6, Hyderabad (Dn) 86 52 0 0.1 minus 1.5, Karachi 82 62 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Lahore 72 43 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Lucknow 79 51 0 0 minus 0.9, Mysore 74 62 0 2.7 minus 0.6, Nagpur 88 57 0 0 minus 1.6, Ootacamund 61 52 0.8 0 9.1 plus 0.1, Panchanarhi 73 48 0 0 minus 1.6, Patna nil nil nil nil nil, Peshawar 76 43 0 0.7 minus 1.1, Poona 89 49 0 0 minus 0.3, Quetta 54 34 0 2.3 minus 0.1, Shillong 62 43 0 1.8 minus 0.5, Sholapur 89 56 0 0 minus 1.9, Simla 61 47 0 0.5 minus 2.8, Srinagar 47 32 0 1.3 minus 2.5.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Who then is free? The wise man, who is lord over himself, whom neither poverty, nor death, nor bonds affright, who bravely defies his passions, and scorns ambition, who in himself is a whole, smoothed and rounded, so that nothing from outside can rest on the polished surface, and against whom Fortune in her onset is ever defeated.

—Horace.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE FOOD CRISIS

The speeches made by the Food Member of the Central Government Sir J. P. Srivastava at Karachi and Lahore should provide a warning to those of us in India who are inclined to assume that the crisis has been passed in the matter of India's food shortage. Before the ink is dry on the report penned by the Famine Inquiry Commission, no less a personage than the member of the Central Government in charge of the country's food supply has to sound a note of alarm. Although Sir Jwala Prasad made his pronouncements in two of the Provinces, namely, Sind and the Punjab, which are more fortunately circumstanced in this respect than Provinces like Bombay, Madras and Orissa, it is the deficit Provinces which will have to face a crisis if the situation does not improve.

With the Central Legislative Assembly meeting this week in Delhi, it will have an opportunity of examining the situation. Hailing as he does from a deficit area, it is all to the good that Mr. M. R. Masani has sent in an adjournment motion to draw attention to the depleted stock of food grains in the Province and to the difficulty of replenishing them because of the prevalence of famine and scarcity conditions in the areas which normally contribute handsomely to the food supplies of the Province. It is to be hoped that the Congress, the Muslim League and other parties in the Assembly will join hands and utilize the opportunity afforded by Mr. Masani's motion of adjournment to elicit the fullest data about the present food stocks and ascertain Government's intentions about replenishing these especially in the deficit provinces. Hardly has any factor contributed so much towards aggravating the feeling of uncertainty during the last three years as the secrecy with which Government has surrounded its food operations. There may have been some need for secrecy when the War was on. But it is now nearly six months since hostilities ceased and still Government will not take the public into confidence and publish from time to time the data about the available resources and the estimates of imports, exports and local purchases through its procurement operations. The efficiency of these procurement operations, again, varies from Province to Province; and as the Famine Inquiry Commission indicated in its report there are several Provinces in which the responsibility of all for feeding the country is only dimly appreciated. If the co-operation of the popular leaders in the surplus Provinces was enlisted in the drive for the better canalizing and distributing the surplus food resources procurement operations would have, however, better prospects of success. Lastly the opportunity afforded by the adjournment motion and the visit of the British Parliamentary Delegation should be utilized in impressing upon British Government its responsibility for making good by arranging for imports, the shortage in our food resources caused by its wasteful military preparation for the war with Japan and by its persisting in a policy of monetary inflation.

Resurgent Burma

British politicians have been attempting to play the same sorry game of bluff and procrastination towards the national aspirations of the Burmese as they have been playing towards the aspirations of the people of this country with so little success. The terrible ordeal through which the British nation has passed during the past five years has apparently taught no new lesson to the die-hard imperialist circles which continue to cherish the fond delusion that the exploitation of Asiatic and other colonial peoples for the aggrandisement of Great Britain and British people can be continued indefinitely. The Churchillian slogan "We shall hold what we have" still constitutes the main inspiration of these circles in their dealings with the Eastern peoples. Mr. Morrison, an important member of the British Government is reported to have declared recently the Labour Government "are great friends of the jolly old Empire and they intend to stick to it." Nowhere is this game of bluff and shilly-shallying seen better at work than in Burma, where the blue-print drawn up by Tory Junkers while the country was still under Japanese occupation, for delaying the dawn of Democracy there even after the country's liberation, is being put into execution in the teeth of nation-wide opposition, by the agents of the British socialist Government. The administration is being carried on by the Governor with the aid of an Executive Council and a legislature dominated by men of his choice.

The observations made by Major-General Aung San, at the first All-Burma Congress of the Anti-Fascist League, should leave no doubt in any observer's mind that the resurgent Burma of to-day is not going to tolerate the farce and mockery of democracy which is being enacted in the name of the Burmese people by the agents of the British Government. The days of Imperialism are numbered not only in Burma but in all Asia as well, however fondly die-hard imperialist minded circles in Britain and overseas may hope that it will continue to flourish as heretofore. As he observed:

"Asia, rejuvenated and progressively marching into world politics, can no longer be ignored in international counsel; its voice grows louder and louder. You can hear it in Indonesia, Indo-China, Burma, India and elsewhere and you can see Asia marching unmistakably in China. The world must reckon with the gathering Asian unity and strength. We cannot be divided and kept down for all time".

The heart of Asia has begun to beat as one and any injury inflicted on or any insult levelled at any single Asiatic people, be they Indonesians, Indo-Chinese, Chinese, Burmese Indians, Iranians or Arabs, is bound to be felt and resented by all other Asiatic peoples as one directed against them, too. The British Government as well as British people should note that the Asiatic nations are determined to throw off all alien yoke, whether it be British, French, Dutch or any other. As Major-General Aung San has remarked, the British are welcome to stay in Burma—as in any other Asiatic country but not on the present basis of master and servant. It must be on terms of equality.

Karnatak Unification

"One of the first acts of Free India will be to remove the handicaps or disintegration which the British have imposed upon linguistic areas in this country" said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his inaugural address to the tenth session of the All-Karnatak Unification Conference held in Bombay on Saturday. The statement must appear so axiomatic to all who have devoted any thought to the picture of the India of the future that a reiteration of it so as to assure the ninety lakhs of people, speaking the Kanarese tongue, now living in the scattered districts of "British India", that they will be regrouped in the not distant future under one administration, will not be deemed necessary. It was, doubtless, emphasized by the Sardar as well as by Mr. B. G. Kher, who presided over the session only to remind the delegates that the injustice done to Karnatak-speaking people is only one of the glaring injustices perpetrated by the British rulers of this country. The present distribution of provinces in India has no rational basis as the Sardar said: "It has hardly anything to do with historic, geographical, economic or linguistic reasons. During the process of the haphazard but rapid growth of the British power in India, the formation of provinces had absolutely no regard for the well-being of the people concerned." Kanarese-speaking areas lie scattered, so far as "British India" is concerned, in two different provinces and the districts in both of them were for long treated as the cinderellas of their respective provinces, in financial, economic and cultural matters, with the consequence that the once glorious heritage of these people lies in danger of gradual extinction through systematic neglect on the part of the State. It is only because an Indian State like Mysore, whose population is entirely Kanarese-speaking, has continued to hold aloft the banner of Kanarese culture all these decades that that culture has not suffered extinction by this time.

With unerring insight the Indian National Congress in 1920 declared that a re-alignment of the provinces on a linguistic basis was a primary necessity for the full growth of the country. The Nehru Committee of 1928 and the Sapru Committee this year, have emphasized the absolute need of such re-alignment. The legislative assemblies of both Madras and Bombay adopted resolutions endorsing the suggestion, but the Government of India has shown little enthusiasm for the proposal. The popular government of the country, when it comes into existence, will consider it to be one of its primary duties to reconstitute the provinces on a linguistic basis so as to give the fullest scope to the various cultural units of this country to make their individual contributions to the glorious India of the future. It has, however, to be remembered, as pointedly emphasized by Mr. Kher, that the freedom of India, which has yet to be achieved, must remain the first consideration of the Karnatakis, as it should be of the people of every other linguistic unit in the country, and the question of unification of peoples speaking one or the other language, must remain secondary, till the first objective is achieved. When the freedom of the country as a whole is once achieved, the unification of Karnatak, and formation of separate provinces like those of Andhra, Kerala, and even Maharashtra and Gujerat, will be taken up in right earnest. The task of inducing the smaller at least of the States whose population is Kanarese-speaking,—if not all the Kanarese-speaking States—to merge themselves into the Karnatak Province, can be taken up later. The first and foremost consideration at present must remain the freedom of India as a whole.

Frankly Speaking

A Right Step

The British Government has taken what we regard as a step in the right direction. It has appointed Sir Archibald Clerk Kerr as special Ambassador to Batavia, where he is to proceed immediately. The British, it is reported, are anxious to have an observer during Dr. Van Mook's impending negotiations with Dr. Sultan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Premier. Sir Archibald, one of the ablest and most experienced diplomats in the British Foreign Service, should, "Reuter says, "prove a valuable additional liaison between London and Batavia during this critical phase of the Indonesian talks". If he means business and justice, the Special Ambassador can achieve a great deal. And even at the very least he can do something positive and valuable. British representatives on the spot have lost their perspective and in their sympathy for Dutch imperialism, they have forgotten Britain's professed obligations. Sir Archibald if he is wise and objective—can, in case of the failure of the talks, help to bring British policy towards Indonesia in line with those obligations which do not include a duty to assist in any way the restoration of Dutch rule.

Urgent Need

A vague hint in the Moscow press of British interference in the Bakhtiari territory of southern Iran has been denied by the British Embassy which has pointed out that British troops are located hundreds of miles away from that area. As to the reported troubles, an Iranian Ministry spokesman regards them as nothig new and due to nothing more than quarrels and intrigues which have been rife between two separate clans. The situation that is rapidly developing in and for Iran renders it urgent that the whole issue should immediately be taken up by the Security Council And should it be accepted as a welcome precedent by other members of the United Nations Organisation it would be a good thing if Iran herself demanded that the Security Council should send an impartial commission to investigate the whole problem.

Fair And Over-Generous

Reports Reuter: "A compromise on Palestine was impossible so long as the Zionists aimed at the formation of a Jewish State, declared, Emir Feisal, second son of King Ibn Saud, Arabian Foreign Minister, and his country's chief delegate to U.N.O., in an interview to-day with Reuter's commentator on international affairs. If they abated from that demand then he did not see why the Palestine State in which Jews and Arabs would develop peacefully side by side, should not develop—but it would take time". In essence this is a fair, in fact over—generous offer. But so far as the Zionists are concerned they insist on having a Jewish State either directly or through further legal and illegal Jewish immigration which, changing the minority into the majority will automatically make of Palestine a Jewish State, which, in neither of its aspects can be tolerated by the Arab

De Gaulle Resigns

So General de Gaulle has again resigned leadership of the French Government. This is, of course, the second time he has done so since the last popular elections. On the former occasion he was persuaded to withdraw his resignation and he duly headed a Coalition Government. His action, of course, is due to a struggle between Leftist and Rightist tendencies particularly in the matter of urgent domestic problems. And the Right has in de Gaulle its only trump card. Two alternatives have been suggested as to the future of General de Gaulle. First that he should, after leaving the Government, lead the Rightist opposition which, helped by the General's personality and Leftist mistakes, will, in due course, come into power. The second is that General de Gaulle has definitely decided to retire from politics altogether. There is, however, a third possibility, namely, that he may again be "persuaded" to remain the head of the French Government. What, however, we are interested in is to see how the present "crisis" and its solution affect French international policy and the plans of French Imperialism.

Return Of Articles Loaned To Government

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (A.P.I.): Member of the public as well as service personnel who responded to the Government's appeal in August 1940, for the gift or loan of binoculars, compasses and firearms may now apply for the return of these articles.

Applications by the public for the return of articles loaned or given to the Government should be addressed to: Master General of the Ordinance Branch (MG/OS-5)G. H. A., New Delhi.

ALLIED VICTORY IS ONLY IN WAR NOT IN PEACE

Nehru's Plea For International Order And Removal Of Feudal Structures

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (U.P.A.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an exclusive interview with the U.P.A. said that if the Axis Powers had won the war, their victory would have been disastrous for freedom and democracy throughout the world. He however added that the present victory of the United Nations has thus far been a victory in war only and not in peace.

Asked that if Britain had lost the war, would India have obtained freedom from a victorious Axis, Nehru said: "It is rather futile to guess what would have happened if history had taken a different course. Undoubtedly, a victory of the Axis Powers would have been disastrous for freedom and democracy the world over. Undoubtedly also, the present victory of the United Nations thus far has been a victory in war only and not in peace. It remains to be seen what they make of the peace. While there are some elements of hope, there are obvious reasons for grave misgivings. What is happening not only in the higher councils of the Big Powers but also in Indonesia and Indo-China are not emblems of victory for peace and freedom. The people who ran the war and ultimately won the war thought too little of the real aims and objects which they loudly proclaimed. Many of them wanted the status quo to continue but that, of course, never happens and so we have a conflict going on and big problems await solution and real peace is as far away as ever."

TWO ALTERNATIVES

Continuing, Nehru said: "I believe that if the leaders of the United Nations had pursued a different course, the duration of the last war would have been lessened considerably and the consequences today would have been infinitely better for the whole world. That chance was lost at the cost of millions of lives and infinite suffering. Other chances are coming now and the big question is whether they will be seized or not and whether they will be considered with vision and judgment or in the discredited way of power politics. The age of atomic energy is upon us and there is no escape from the two alternatives—a solution of world problems based on freedom everywhere and world order, or a world conflict and destruction on a colossal scale. To put it in another way, there will be either this free association of the nations in the world and order or domination by one power of a shattered world."

CO-ORDINATION OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

Asked if he believed in the co-ordinated action of Eastern countries Arabs and non-Arabs—in matters of common interest against the political aggression of Western countries, Nehru said. "I am convinced that the co-ordination of various countries in the Middle East, India and Southeast Asia is not only possible but exceedingly likely in the future. The question of an Asiatic is perhaps premature, but some kind of closer association between these countries is necessary both for defence and trade purposes. In Egypt on the West and Indonesia in the East, there is today a common feeling which is bringing them nearer to each other. For the moment, it is concerned chiefly with the attainment of freedom, but other questions are looming up in the present day context of the world which affect them intimately to some extent jointly. Everyone from the Middle East to Southeast Asia knows that India is the crux of these questions both by virtue of its intrinsic importance and its strategic position. As Wendel Willkie pointed out, the question of Indian freedom exercises the minds of statesmen from Egypt to China. This closer union of a number of Asian countries will be in no way anti-European or anti-anything else.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER

"European aggression as such is fast fading out. All of us stand for an international order and if a proper international order is established, consisting of free nations, there will be no need for any smaller federations. Till such time, the long oppressed nations of Asia will inevitably seek to protect themselves by holding together as far as possible and presenting a joint front in the councils of the world."

Nehru continued by saying that "Asia, even now is rather ignored in the United Nations Organization, although it is patent that Asia is going to play a big part in the future."

ALL ASIA CONFERENCE

He revealed that he had suggested that a conference should be held by the various Asian countries as well as Egypt to consider common problems. "The best place for this conference," Nehru said, "will be India which is centrally situated and which in the future is bound to play an important role. Recent happenings in Indonesia have greatly agitated not only the people of India but the people all over Asia What is happening in the Middle East also fills us with disquiet. The problems before the countries of Asia are more or less similar—defence, getting rid of the feudal structures and the establishment of democratic institutions, the development of industry and agriculture and a rapid raising of the standard of living of the masses. In the solution of these problems, we should gladly cooperate with the rest of the world and take their help, but that help cannot be accepted if there is any element of domination about it."

5TH LITERACY WEEK

Inaugural Meeting On 24th: Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Will Preside

In connection with the 5th Literacy Week which the Committee will celebrate from 24th to 30th January the inaugural meeting will be held at 6-0 p. m. (S. T.) sharp, at the Hall of the St. Xavier's High School, opposite Small Causes Court, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao.

Mr BHULABHAI DESAI has kindly consented to preside. Dr. Alban D'Souza, the Mayor of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Mrs. K. Sayani and Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji will also address the meeting.

Literary Congress & Exhibition Of Moghul Art

Mr. S. Fyzee Rahmain writes:

The Academy of Islam is organising a Literary Congress in the first week of March, in Bombay with a view of bringing to the front the best literary efforts produced by India in the last ten years. Recognition will be given to the outstanding works in the following subjects: philosophy, poetry, science, art, drama, and music, in the English language In connection with this function an exhibition of Mogul Art in its different phases of progress will be arranged. The exhibition will have only original works of art.

REVOKE OILSEEDS BAN ORDER

Kilachand Appeals To Government

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President, Seeds Traders' Association Ltd., in the course of the speech delivered at the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Association held on last Monday, said that the continuation of the ban on hedge trading in such large and exportable crops like oilseeds even though considerable time has elapsed since the termination of war, is a matter of much concern to the trade as well as other interests. The plea put forward by Government for maintaining the ban viz. 'inflationary potential in the country' is hardly tenable and it appears as if well-established markets in oilseeds have been singled out for special treatment.

Further, he appealed to the Government of India to revoke immediately the Oilseeds Forward Contracts Prohibition Order and give the trade which is disorganised and sorely tried by war time restrictions an opportunity to be rehabilitated to meet post-war problems with confidence.

As regards the proposed Sales Tax he agrees with many of the criticism made by public and semi-public bodies against the same but he added: "So far as our trade is concerned, the raw produce of the Province should be exempted from the perview of the tax as has been, to my knowledge, done in Madras, Bengal and Punjab."

Jessie Street's Plea For Indian Freedom

"A.-I.W.C. ON PAR WITH ANY WOMEN'S ORGANISATION"

By LEELA JOG

It was a regular wild goose chase—getting Mrs. Jessie Street, the distinguished delegate to the Hyderabad session of the All-India Women's Conference. On the first day she was in one place, the next day at another and the morning after none could say where she was, or whether she was in Bombay at all!

She had a number of appointments and receptions, was busy calling upon public leaders, was scheduled to visit mills, hospitals, Harijan chawls and was even booked for an Indian picture (at her own request, at that)—all within seventy-two hours!

This itself shows the versatile interests of Jessie Street. In the women's movement in Australia she has played a very important role. She was the Chairman of the Australian Women's Conference which has drafted a Charter of Women's Rights. She is a member of the Australian Parliament and her interests range from feminism and municipal health to Trade Unionism and international politics. No wonder she had the singular honour of being appointed as an Australian delegate to the United Nations' Conference at San Francisco last year.

Returning from America, she visited England, France, Austria and many other liberated countries in Europe and was also present at the International Women's Conference in Paris. It was only natural that during her last hop on her journey back home, Jessie Street was racing against time to see and hear as much of India as she could within the short time at her disposal. (She met Pandit Nehru in Karachi who she thought was a nine man and a great idealist).

It was by a sheer chance that I succeeded in running down my elusive quarry at the Radio Club, where she had sneaked in to have a quiet drink. (It turned out that every time Jessie had asked for a drink so far, the good lady who was her hostess and chaperon in Bombay made her drink a glass of —orange juice!)

A COMPLETE SURPRISE

Mrs. Street was good enough to excuse my intrusion and said, "I wonder if I shall have anything special to say to you. Anyway let's get on with it." Her forthright manner and the complete absence of formality at once put me at ease. I asked "Coming as you are, from the Parsis Conference of Women, how does the A.I.W.C. compare with it?"

"It was a complete surprise to me. The high standard of debate, their general knowledge and particularly their anxious interest in the Indian problems was quite unexpected, considering the very limited social and political opportunities women in India have. I can say that they compare very favourably with women of any advanced country in the West. Their resolutions point to the tremendous change India's social and economic life may have. The women's determination to improve their lot in society can be measured by the actual progress they will make in attaining their goal."

"What do you think of the Women's Charter envisaged by Mrs Hansa Mehta? Does it differ in any way from the Charter of Women's Rights which your country has prepared?"

"Oh, I was glad to learn that Indian women were also preparing a Charter and we shall be very much interested to know more about it when it is actually prepared. If followed along the Presidential speech which has outlined the Charter, it will be very much like ours. In fact the similarly is quite startling". similarity is quite startling". Pondering over my next question she lighted her cigarette and continued: "The resolutions passed by the Paris Conference on Atom Bomb, racial hatred and freedom for all can be made effective in so far as women the world over are able to form strong organisations. Their votes alone—though women voters may be in majority in some countries—will not be very helpful, because women do not vote separately. Women should build up strong organisations which will fight elections. Their members must be able to hold elective posts in government and non-government departments and thus alone will they be able to bring pressure upon their governments and make their resolutions effective.

U.N.O. & WOMEN

"But I should like to tell you one more interesting experience about the Paris Conference. Women coming from most of the liberated European countries had got vote for the first time. Women in England and America, too, had to fight for a hundred years to win the right to vote, while those women had an easy entrance in civil liberties. Of course, the wonderful part played by women in their war of liberation has given them such a standing in their national life. We had as many as eleven ministers at the Paris Conference. I am sure these will be the leading nations so far as the status of women goes."

The next question followed logically. "Does the San Francisco Conference recognise that women have a definite contribution to make in the affairs of the world?"

"Yes, it does. The United Nations' Charter includes a clause stressing that "all member nations should strive to implement the principle of equal rights and opportunities for men and women as a basis for democracy. There shall be no discrimination between men and women for holding posts in the U.N.O. "This again is the result of the burden of responsibility shared by women during the war."

"What do you think of the problem of re-educating the women of Japan and Germany?"

"Well, the women of Japan were never educated. So in the first place they will have to be educated and that will not be difficult. As for the German women, they shall need similar handling as men. They have to unlearn much, and their economic and social conditions should be so moulded as to make it impossible for them to produce weapons For history has proved that they cannot be trusted to do it."

Time was obviously slipping fast. The hostess had twice over consulted her watch. The steamers lying at anchor in the distance had faded out and there sat Jessie Street in a light blue organdie skirt and a black serge coat, enjoying her drink and smoke. Her set chin and firm lips revealed an untiring spirit despite the crow's feet around her eyes.

"One more question and I shall have done. What are your thoughts about India on the eve of your departure, Mrs. Street?"

For a while her face looked ruffled and her lips quivered. Her raised brows seemed to hold the final answer when suddenly she began in her friendly informal manner:

"I feel that the British Cabinet will have to exercise the greatest possible wisdom and magnanimity to solve the Indian problem. The responsibility is theirs. And they shall have to take the consequences of their decision."

"Please read that out to me" and when I had done so, she concluded with a mercy twinkle in her eyes: "And now I must be prepared not to visit England ever again!"

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The International Democratic Federation of Women created last November in Paris, which claims to represent 81,000,000 women organised throughout the world, has applied to U.N.O. to be represented at the General Assembly and to have a vote on the Economic and Social Council.

Mrs. Handoo of the All-India Women's Conference and Mrs. Ela Reed of the Bengal Women's Reference League are members of the Executive Committee.

—Reuters.

* * *

The United Press of India reports from London that "although columns were devoted to speeches of most other Delegates (to U.N.O. Assembly Session) only three lines were given to Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar by only two British papers."

Why, we are agreeably surprised. We should have thought India would get a generous quota of three words.

* * *

Says Dr. N. B. Khare: "At present the question of my joining the Congress does not arise. It may, of course, arise in future....."

Quite, quite. We understand.

* * *

"Party feeling is running very high at the moment, but despite that the people we have met in Bombay have been very kind and frank to us"—Prof: R. Richards, M.P.

What a compliment! How did he expect the people to behave?

* * *

In view of complaints of "undue interference" and threats to candidates and voters that they would incur "divine displeasure" if they didn't vote in a particular manner", the Punjab Government have empowered District Magistrates to take legal action to protect the candidates and the voters.

That would further incur Mr. Jinnah's displeasure as an impertinent interference by the Punjab Government.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian contemporary reports Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon as saying that in the Sind Provincial elections he expects the Moula Baksh group to capture 4 and the Syed group 7 seats out of the 35 total Muslim seats.

Well, if the League leader himself becomes so defeatist, we can do nothing.

* * *

We understand that Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, the Muslim League Premier, is seeking election from the joint electorate constituency of landholders.

But recalling the League boycott of the Frontier and Delhi elections to the Central Assembly you mustn't think that Sir Ghulam has been allowed or made to betray a principle.

It is a very well understandable case of other Provinces (and chances), other Jinnah principles.

* * *

Speaking at Kuala Lumpur Dr. Bridaya Nath Kunzru is reported to have declared that "the new Malaya cannot be built on new ideas."

But who wants to build a new Malaya?

* * *

Explaining it as quarrels and intrigues between two separate clans, an Iranian spokesman states, apropos of Moscow Press reports that the present situation in the Bakhtiari territory in Southern Iran is nothing new.

May be it is nothing new. But it is intended presently to become something new.

NARIMAN ON SUBHAS BOSE

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

"There is an old proverb "that real value of a thing is appraised only after it is lost", same is true of a leader. It is really gratifying, particularly to the close associates, friends and colleagues of Netaji, that even his erstwhile critics and political opponents, are today, when he is no more amongst us, vying with each other in bestowing praise and appreciation on his lost political leadership in India. If these critical colleagues had only shown the same appreciation and agreement with his views and methods when he was dominating Indian politics about two or three years ago, perhaps the whole political history of India would have been changed, and instead of the disastrous and suicidal talk of intercommunal civil war, we would have heard about "Declarations of Common Rights" for all communities in a free and liberated India. Even today, if there is any sincerity and honesty in all the tributes and erstwhile critics should be transformed into his political followers, and try to emulate his example, and supplement his unfinished programme. The beneficial effect of such transformation would be immediately felt and enjoyed by the whole Nation. Netaji lost (dead or alive) is certainly more powerful than Netaji was, even as the President of the National Congress Long Live Netaji.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS MEET IN BANDRA

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of Muslims was held in Bandra on Sunday, in St. Martin's Hall Hill Road, under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslims' Election Board when Mr. Husain B. Tyabji presided.

The principal speakers were Qazi Abdur Rehman Saheb and Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan. Addressing a full house Qazi Abdur Rehman deplored the modern tendency of Indian Muslims to neglect the teachings of their faith. Qazi Saheb reinforced his eloquent discourse with numerous quotations from the Holy Quran. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan explained the aims and objects of the Ahrars, and the implications of Hukumat-i-Ilahiya.

Hafiz Sahib spoke on the illusory nature of a Pakistan which had its inspiration from overseas and its birth in a chamber in Cambridge University, thirteen years ago. Hafiz Sahib said it was strange indeed that an idea with such parentage and such breeding and unnatural culture should have the power to sway so many minds. It was a sad commentary on the degenerate condition of the enslaved communities in India.

Demonetisation Ordinance Before High Court

ARGUMENTS OVER ISSUE OF MANDAMUS ORDER AGAINST RESERVE BANK

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania)
Joseph Michael D'Souza .. Petitioner
Versus
The Reserve Bank of India ..... Respondents.

The Rule issued against the Reserve Bank to show cause why it should not be ordered to discharge its unconditional promise to pay to the petitioner the sum of Rs. 1,000 contained in a bank note of that denomination presented by him to the Reserve Bank without a declaration form on 15th January, came up for hearing before His Lordship on Monday afternoon. The court room, including the gallery, was crowded to capacity and counsel in earlier cases complained to His Lordship that they had found it impossible to get into His Lordship's court immediately their respective cases were called out.

Mr. Munshi who appeared for the petitioner contended that a bank note had two aspects—first, it was legal tender by reason of Section 26 of the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934, and secondly, it contained a promise to pay unconditionally the value of the note to the bearer on demand which it was the statutory duty of the Bank to discharge. He argued that the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance which came into force on 12th January took away the first characteristic of the bank note but had not affected the second, merely by providing for the "exchange" of high denomination notes which was quite different from paying the value of the notes or discharging the promise to pay the bearer on demand. Mr. Munshi then referred to various sections of the Reserve Bank Act to show the distinction between the "exchange" of notes and paying the value thereof. When a note ceased to be legal tender, it was still a document or piece of paper which contained the record of the contract viz. the promise to pay its value to bearer on demand.

In the course of argument Mr. Justice Kania observed that the note was no longer legal tender, it was not a promissory note under the Negotiable Instruments Act, but was now only a record of a debt in the nature of actionable claim in respect of which a suit might be but not a proceeding in the nature of mandamus.

Mr. Munshi submitted that the Ordinance had not affected the liability of the Reserve Bank to discharge its statutory duty to pay the value of such notes. He, therefore, contended that that the petitioner was entitled to an order in the nature of mandamus under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act directing the Reserve Bank to discharge this unconditional promise to pay the amount of the note.

In an affidavit filed by Mr. M'Callum on behalf of the Reserve Bank, he submitted that there was no statutory duty under the Reserve Bank of India Act to discharge the promise, if any to pay coins or bank notes which were legal tender, on demand and that the petitioner was, therefore, not entitled to an order in the nature of mandamus against the Bank.

Mr. Munshi was still arguing when the Court rose for the day. The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. J. M. Shelat instructed by Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co., appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. F. J. Coltman and Sir Jamshedji Kanga instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the Reserve Bank.

The Advocate-General and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay watched the proceedings on behalf of the Central Government.

SPEEDING UP COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

U. N. O. Accepts 'Big Three' Plan To Prevent Horrors Of Atomic War

LONDON, Jan. 21. (Reuter): In a smooth and rapid meeting that was a model of efficiency, the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the United Nations to-day unanimously adopted the Preparatory Commission's recommendation that a Commission on Human Rights should be set up by the Social and Economic Council at its first session.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Commission on Human Rights is to assist the Social and Economic Council to promote human rights as outlined in the San Francisco Charter and consider such objectives as protection of minorities; prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion; and an international declaration on civil liberties, status of women and freedom of information.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar urged that the Commission should be kept small to be able to work quickly and efficiently.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Declaring that the social, legal and political rights of women were involved, Sir Ramaswami proposed that a sub-committee of the Commission to deal with the rights of women be set up.

"There are problems of vast importance which, especially after six years of war, are crowding upon us", said Sir Ramaswami.

ELEANOR SPEAKS.

He was followed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who said simply that without a Commission on Human Rights the world would not find peace.

Red haired Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Britain's Minister for Education, was the second woman to speak at the meeting, and she brought smiles to the faces of the delegates with the remark that while women in Britain had virtually the same rights as men "they are still excluded from the House of Lords".

"SPOONFUL OF SOUP."

A combatant note was sounded by the delegate from Poland. Fighting for the rights of man meant fighting for a new world, he declared. "There are many countries where the rights of man mean only a spoonful of soup."

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The political and Security Committee of the United Nations has approved a Six-Power resolution for an Atomic Energy Commission to safeguard the world against the horrors of atomic war.

A two-hour meeting here this morning, in which delegates of the "Big Three" opposed the Syrian move to set up a sub-committee for further enquiry and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin twice rose to plead for speed, ended with a total of 46 votes for the resolution, one abstention and no opposition.

In the lobbies of the Church House this morning, the vote was taken to mean that the atom control programme worked out in Washington and Moscow will now be put into effect without a hitch.

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY

Speaking with a slow and deliberate emphasis, Mr. Bevin added: "If is a vital matter and those who sponsored this effort and who are in possession of these great secrets, have set an example to the world in its endeavour to promote peace and understanding. No greater responsibility ever rested upon a body than will rest upon this Commission and on the Security Council which will have to supervise its work."

The Syrian proposal was also opposed by M. Andrei Gromyko, Russia's delegate who said that it was not clear what the object of the proposed sub-committee was.

It was the Philippines who abstained when the final vote was taken.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ASIATICS

CAPETOWN Jan. 21 (Reuter): In a statement today the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Smuts, announced that it was Government's intention to introduce a Bill in the present session of Parliament to control acquisition as well as lease of fixed property by Asiatics from Europeans in Natal.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS

PATNA: Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, ex-Vice Chancellor of the Patna University has been returned unopposed to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from the Patna University Constituency.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The market ruled steady after the week-end and a fair business was put through round all sections.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three and half per cent Govt. Paper 103/7, three per cent Govt. Paper 98/1, three per cent Loan 1951/61 101 three per cent Loan 1963/65 99/12.

BANKS: Reserve Bank 155 S. Lots, United Commercial Bank 91/8.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 12/6, Cawnpore Textile 13/6, Dunbar 435, Elgin Mills 74/12, Muir Mills 511.

COALS: Amalgamated 56/14, Bengal 831, East Indian 46/6 Equitable 77/6.

JUTES: Anglo India 616, Barnagore 463, Caledonian 699, Champdany 328, Chevion 467, Dalhousie 442, Ganges 745, Howrah 115/8, India 953, Kamarhatty 936, Kankinarrah 790, Reliance 97/12, Standard 390, Union 587.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn 7/11, Indian Copper 5/1, Calcutta Elec. 41, B. I. Elec. Cons. 18/15, Indian Iron 52/8, Indian Steel and Wire Products 67, Steel Corpn Ordy 43/14, Ditto Pref 146, B. I. C. 9, Calcutta Tram 49/8, British Burma Petroleum 6/8, Indo Burma Petroleum 125/8, Mysore Paper 25/14, Titaghur Paper 47/3

SUGARS: Buland 42/6, Cawnpore 43/2, Belsund 16, Carew 33/3, Champaran 44.

TEAS: Hansqua 25/11, Hattikhira 88/4.

Indian Independence Day In Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (U.P.A.)—Indian Independence Day will be observed here at a meeting in the National Press Club on January 25.

The principal speakers on the occasion will be Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington, Congresswoman Clare Luce of Connecticut, and Congressman John Coffee. Other speakers will include Mrs. Pandit's daughter Chandralekha, and Krishnalal Shridharani.

The event is being sponsored by the National Committee for India's Freedom.

HOLKAR BEATS BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21. (A.P.I.): A moderate crowd was present when the East Zone final between Bengal and Holkar Eleven was continued for the third day.

The Bengal overnight not outs, N. Chatterjee and M. Sen, came out to face C. S. Nayudu and M. M. Jagadale.

C. K. Nayudu set his field in such a manner that boundaries became scarce.

Bengal had a moderate lead of 97 runs when their innings came to an end.

Sarwate and Bhandarkar again opened the Holkar innings but made a disastrous start and by lunch time four Holkar's wickets were sent back, including that of Mushtaq, for a meager 58.

Things improved after lunch and Holkar retired winners with five wickets still in hand and C. S. and C. K. Nayudu batting with 40 and 6 respectively. It took Holkar forty minutes to score 64 after lunch.

MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS

(Continued from page 1)

ing women were present. Gandhiji gave "darshan" standing on the platform which was specially erected for this purpose. He asked the audience to be peaceful and calm in consideration of his age. He exhorted them to take up the constructive programme. The train started and halted again to give "Darshan" to women seated separately. Purses were presented to Mahatmaji, one containing Rs. 1,016 for Hindi Prachar nidhi and the other Rs. 3,116 for I.N.A. Fund. A pair of gold bangles were also donated by a woman.

WOMEN GIVE IN GOLD.

ELLORE, January 21. (A.P.I.): Though Ellore was not included in Gandhiji's programme of halts at wayside stations, intimation that his special train will stop for a few minutes at Ellore was received only at 3 p.m. last evening just a few hours before his arrival. In spite of the short notice about 15,000 people including thousand women gathered on the Ellore station platform even at 7-30 p.m. and waited patiently till 10-30 p.m. for Gandhiji's "Darshan" in chill weather. As the platform could not accommodate all the people several thousands stood on the other side of the railway line opposite the platform. Collections to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi were made on the spot. Twelve persons donated Rs. 116 each and miscellaneous collections amounted to about Rs. 300. Several women gave gold bangles, earrings and one lady presented a gold chain weighing about eight sovereigns. The total collections before and after Gandhiji's arrival amounted to Rs. 2,500 cash and jewels worth Rs. 2,500 approximately.

Many women gave their bangles, rings etc., personally to Gandhiji and touched his feet. One lady presented him with a khadi dhothi which she had spun herself and which she kept for the last two years for this purpose.

78,000 A.I.S.A. MEMBERS BEFORE GANDHIJI'S NEXT BIRTHDAY

MADURA, JANUARY 20. (A.P.I.): The All-India Spinners Association aimed at a target of 78,000 members before the next birthday of Mahatma Gandhi when he would be 78 said Mr. Krishnadas Jaju, Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association who arrived here this morning addressing about 300 persons including ladies who took part in a Spinning Yajna (Sacrificial Spinning) this evening.

Mr. Jaju said that charka was not merely an instrument for production of cloth but represented the very philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi which was to lead a correct and truthful life. He said there was a proposal to have 78,000 members in the A.I.S.A. before the next birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. He therefore wanted Tamil Nad to contribute its quota of members.

For membership of the A.I.S.A. he said, it was only required to contribute half a hank of yarn per month. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Khadi movement in Tamil Nad and said he had no doubt that Tamil Nad would play its full part in carrying out Gandhiji's constructive programme.

AT BALARAMPUR VILLAGE

CUTTACK, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.):—Crowds gathering by the wayside for 'Darshan' of Mahatma Gandhi on his journey to Madras have been quiet and disciplined. The change of engines was made a few miles from Khargapur, in order to avoid the large crowd that was expected to collect at the latter place.

After about 20 minutes' run from Kharagpur the train halted at Balarampur village, which, however, has no railway station. At this place villagers, including boys and girls of basic schools, started in the village, had collected. They sat near the railway track with gas-lights. There was a takli demonstration by pupils of the basic school. Most of them are stated to be destitutes as a result of the last Bengal famine.

LEARN CORRECT SPINNING

Gandhiji addressing the gathering, said he was glad he had stopped there and seen those boys. He asked them to learn the correct way of spinning. When the train next stopped at Balasore, crowds, without any shouts gathered near Gandhiji's compartment. By then Gandhiji was sleeping. He, however, came to know that they had gathered, and immediately came to the doorway and addressed them.

He said he had already spoken enough in Bengal and Assam, and they must have read the speeches in the papers. He asked them to follow those instructions.

Gandhiji laid stress on the need for Harijan uplift. He wanted caste Hindus and Harijans to live as brothers. He also complimented them on the discipline they had shown, and said that the people at Balarampur had also behaved in similar manner.

Balasore Congressmen presented Gandhiji with a purse of Rs. 3,000 for Harijan and constructive work. Before the train started from Balasore, Mr. Sudhir Ghosh instructed the guard of the special train to stop the train at Cuttack if any crowds were found on the platform. Gandhiji's prayer meeting last evening was conducted in his own compartment. He did not make any speech.

Soon after prayer Gandhiji had a long conversation with Mr. Annada Chaudhury, the organiser of the basic schools in Midnapore District, for the education of the destitutes children of the last Bengal famine.

AT BHADRAK

At Bhadrak, where the train reached at about 9/30 in the night, a small crowd collected. They observed strict silence and squatted on the platform. Mahatmaji woke up and came to the doorway and spoke to them. He expressed his regret at not being able to stay for a day in Orissa. Attributing this omission to his old age, he asked them to use more and more khadi and help in spreading the activities of the Charkha Sangha.

SOVIET-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OPENS

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (Reuter).—A Soviet-American Conference convened to decide urgent questions concerning northern and southern Korea was opened in Seoul, capital of Korea, on January 15, the Soviet News Agency reported today from Heilo, Korea.

Dropping The Pilot

Setalvad's Tribute To Bhulabhai

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's not being in the present Central Legislative Assembly was a great loss not only to his party but also to the country and was in the nature of "Dropping the Pilot", said Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at a dinner which he and some other prominent citizens of Bombay gave at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday in honour of Mr. Desai. Sir Chimanlal said that Mr. Desai's defence at the Indian National Army trial was a most extraordinarily brilliant piece of advocacy. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Desai's work as leader of the Opposition in the Assembly which was one of the land marks in his career.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai replying said that the work of the Indian National Army and the Azad Hind Government constituted a glorious chapter in the history of India. In this work and the I.N.A. trial Indians discovered themselves inasmuch as it was demonstrated to the world that Indians were capable of rising to the full height of their opportunities, of fighting for the freedom of their country and of administrating its affairs.

RETURN OF KING GEORGE TO GREECE WOULD MEAN REVOLUTION

ATHENS, Jan. 21 (U.P.A.)—300,000 people attended a mass meeting in Athens yesterday which was organized by the Democratic Associations Union.

The meeting, which was the largest ever held in Greece, heard General Othoneos assert that the return of King George of the Hellenes to Greece would mean revolution.

The General criticized foreign intervention in the country, which he said wounded Greek pride.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding the union of democratic parties against monarchism, secondly, the purge of the State machine of reactionary and Quisling elements and thirdly, a large democratic government in which the National Resistance Movement should participate.

POLITECHNIC STUDENTS ON STRIKE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21, (A.P.I.): The students of the Delhi Politechnic who are on strike staged a demonstration at the entrance of the Council Chamber this morning, the opening day of the New Central Assembly. They drew the attention of the new members of the Assembly to a dozen placards setting forth their demands such as "we demand a public enuiry into politechnic affairs.

"We have decided to continue our strike", "Principal Sen to quit." "recognise our diploma."

MARTIAL LAW IN PELOPONNESUS

ATHENS, Jan. 21 (A.P.A.)—The Athens Radio said today that Martial Law had been declared in the Kalmata area of the southern Peloponnesus after a band led by the outlaw leader Mangalis attacked a police station and freed 32 prisoners. Reinforcements were being dispatched to the area, the Radio said.

TRUMAN URGES WAGE INCREASE

(Continued from page 1)

I am making no recommendations for tax reduction at this time", he said.

The speed at which Britain would draw on its £1,100,000,000 Sterling American credit, once it was approved, could not be finally estimated, but it was anticipated that the British rate of expenditure was likely to be the heaviest during the next two years.

Loan To Britain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (A.P.A.): President Truman today urged the Congress to approve the projected loan to Britain and expressed "great hope" for the development of mutually effective safeguards in the control of atomic energy.

Combining foreign policy, law-making and budget recommendations in a 25,000-word message to Congress, the President said the loan to Britain would enable that country to "avoid discriminatory trade arrangements of the type which destroyed the freedom of trade during the nineteen thirties."

American peace policy, he said must rest "upon justice no less than upon power."

He declared he thought it was possible that the atom bomb will be outlawed as a war weapon.

Elaborating on foreign policy, Truman said that when difficulties arise between war-time Allies, the United States will not try to remove them by sacrificing its ideals and vital interests. Nor will the United States ignore the ideals and vital interests of its friends.

The United States, he continued, intends to preserve the voice of the smaller nations in writing peace treaties with Germany and Japan, just as the United States insisted that the small nations be heard in making peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

"The peace we seek is not a peace for twenty years", Truman emphasized "it is a permanent peace."

The support of even the strongest nations cannot guarantee peace, unless it is infused with the quality of justice, he said.

In the new pattern for Allied control for Japan, the United States, with "the full approval of its partners", has retained the primary authority and responsibility and will continue to do so until the Japanese people choose their own Government.

On domestic front, the President asked the Congress to approve a sweeping programme which he felt would promote the greater output of lower cost goods by higher paid workers.

He cautioned that "voices of disunity" which "are beginning to cry aloud again.....must not prevail."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.)—Holkar won the East Zone Final for the Ranji Trophy by five wickets at the Eden Garden today when they scored 102 (C. S. Nayudu 40 not out) for five wickets in reply to Bengal's second innings score of 266 (N. Chatterjee 99).

USE OF INDIAN TROOPS IN INDONESIA RESENTED

(Continued from page 1)

the Code of Criminal Procedure, Sir Archibald Rowland's bill to amend the Professions Tax Limitation Act, and his bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, Sir Pheroze Kharegat's (Agriculture Secretary) Bill for the creation of an oil-seeds fund and Mr. Oulsnam's (Health Secretary) Bill to regulate the profession of pharmacy.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Congress) moved an adjournment motion on the failure of the Government of India to refuse to cooperate with the British Government "in their violent operations in Indonesia and Indo-China even after the war with Japan was over."

"UNHOLY WAR".

Prof. Ranga said that when Indian troops were taken outside India in 1939 without consulting the Legislature the Congress party decided to boycott the sessions of the Assembly as a protest against the undemocratic action of the Government. "This time," he said "our troops are being used in a most unholy, disgraceful and disgusting war what is going on in Indonesia. Why are our troops taken over there? The Government of India has not come out with any sort of explanation at all. It was only the British Government which stated that it had some moral obligations to the Dutch Government—not towards the Indonesian peoples, it should be noted—and that it had to realise a few thousand prisoners of war who were kept there by the Japanese.

"So far as this country is concerned, even this Government cannot lay claim to any sort of moral obligation towards the Dutch Government, not to speak of the people of Indonesia. If it is a humanitarian duty to have to send troops to Indonesia, the same duty must be cast on the United States also. Why is it that United States troops are not in Indonesia? It must be because the U. S. Government is not at all satisfied with the bona fides of Great Britain."

IMPERIALISM'S PROP.

The British Government, said Prof. Ranga, was anxious to prop up Dutch imperialism in Indonesia and French imperialism in Indo-China against the will of the peoples of those countries. The Government of India had decided to toe the line of British Imperialism. "It is an unholy thing indeed that the Indian Government should have done this, because we are slaves in our own country and our troops are being taken to Indonesia and Indo-China in order to keep the peoples of those countries enslaved."

Prof. Ranga asked why the Government of India had not given permission to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to go to Java and bring about peace between the extremists and moderates.

"I wish to warn this Government," said Prof Ranga, "that unless it makes up its mind immediately to withdraw all Indian troops from Indonesia, it will stand self-condemned before the bar of world public opinion."

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Phillip Mason, Joint Secretary to the War Department, said that the transfer of Indonesia from General MacArthur's command to Admiral Mountbatten's command was made in accordance with decisions taken by the Allied High Command. Both Generals had under them troops of all nations, American, British, Chinese, French, Dutch and Indian, and both were subject to the orders of the Allied High Command. The 200,000 prisoners of war and internees in Java included Indians.

Dewan Chamanlal: how many Indians?

Mr. Mason: "I am afraid I do not know."

The Japanese, said Mr. Mason, declared the independence of the Indonesian republic on August 7 and on August 8 Tokyo announced that Japan was ready to accept the Allied terms. No reasonable man could fail to draw a deduction from this that the Japanese declaration of Indonesian independence was made to cause as much embarrassment as they could to the Allies. During the two months that intervened between the Japanese surrender and the arrival of Allied troops the Japanese distributed weapons and modern equipment to bands of youngmen rather on the model of the Nazi youth movement. The difference between the two movements was that while the Nazis had discipline, the Indonesian bands had no discipline. That was the reason why the situation was found quite different from what had been expected.

WORK OF ARMED BANDS.

"When our troops moved in", said Mr. Mason, "we found that these armed bands were looting peaceful hamlets and massacring prisoners of war. The situation was such that we could not get into the interior nor could we reach even many of the Japanese troops. There are at present some 30,000 Japanese troops whom we are not able to reach. It became clear at an early stage that Indonesian leaders were not in a position to control these bands. Now Dr. Sharar is helping us to control the situation".

Mr. Mason said that the position was one which neither the Government of India, nor His Majesty's Government nor the U. S. Government liked. The latest U. S. declaration of policy was one which might have come equally well from His Majesty's Government or the Government of India. They were all at one in wanting to get the troops away as quickly as possible and there was no difference in policy in that matter. As soon as the military objectives were completed, the troops would be withdrawn.

CONSEQUENCE OF VICTORY.

"It is because India has emerged victorious from a great war as a great power (cries of oh! oh!), it is because of her greatness, that she finds herself in the present position," said Mr. Mason. "It is not a case of sending any troops out of the country. It is a natural task which I venture to suggest it would have been shameful to have refused." There was no question at any time of consulting any legislature and he was sure that in no country in the world was the legislature consulted on such matters. An army automatically moved to occupy enemy territory when victory was achieved. If India had refused to do so, she would have been accused, rightly, of lacking in humanity in leaving large numbers of people defenceless.

Concluding he said: "In spite of the fact that we do not like the position we are in, I hope the House will agree that there has never been any stage at which the Government of India could honorably have said, 'We wish to withdraw and leave other people to do this task with which is necessary in the interests of world security."

Dewan Chamanlal (Congress) contested the statement that Indian troops were sent to Indonesia only for rescuing P.O.W.'s and dismissing the Japanese. Was it not a fact, he asked, the moment the British landed in Java, they utilised Japanese troops to suppress the Indonesians. Was it also not a fact that the first thing the Allies did on landing was to demand the restoration of law and order there through the Japanese?

USE OF JAP TROOPS

Mr. Mason: I don't deny that we used Japanese troops but not to suppress Indonesians.

Mr. Chamanlal: Were the Japanese there for a picnic? Was it not a fact that the Japanese were used for the purpose of mopping up Indonesian nationalists? The Japanese he went on were armed instead of being disarmed. Lord Louis Mountbatten, at whose orders Japanese troops were utilised had ordered that "they will remain until such time as a lawful Government of the Netherlands Indies is once again functioning." The whole object was to re-establish Dutch imperialist power in those colonies. There could be nothing more shameful and disgraceful than to permit Indian troops to be utilised in Indonesia. British policy in Indonesia was contrary to the three-powers Teheran declaration which said that they were determined to end tyranny and repression.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui (Moslem League) considered Mr. Mason's speech unconvincing. Mr. Mason had not said anything about Indo-China. Evidently, he had not read the adjournment motion. "The behaviour of the Government of India", said Mr. Siddiqui, "is disgraceful to the last degree".

GOVT. BASED ON TERRORISM

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition, said he protested, not only on behalf of the Congress Party but the wider Indian public, against the atrocities committed by the Government of India outside India's borders. He called it atrocities deliberately. The moral obligations of which the Government spokesman had talked, were the moral obligations of one western exploiter towards another in order to perpetuate colonial domination over subject countries. "I was startled to hear the Government member talking of terrorism—the representative of a Government the administration of which is based on terrorism, (hear hear). Let us not be deceived by the smooth promises which the so-called democracies have held out to us from 1939 onwards".

"May I ask the Government of India what is this moral obligation? If they feel they have any moral obligation, it is to the people of India, and the people of India have declared their sympathies with the subject people of the world (hear hear).

"India," he went on, "has never willingly dipped her hands in her neighbour's blood. It is British imperialists who have compelled India to dip her hands in her neighbour's blood. We in this House demand, the parties that I and Mr. Jinnah represent demand, that every single Indian soldier and seaman be withdrawn from Indonesia. I know that the Government of India do not feel it today, but they will be compelled to feel tomorrow, that they must represent the people of India".

"I desire to warn the Government of India, who are today in alliance with the British, French Dutch and American imperialists, that they stand before the bar of history, that their words will be critically examined and their measures as critically judged, and if they refuse to listen to the voice of this House, history will record its awful censure. I desire to warn them that East is coming into its own. (hear hear). Let them read the signs of the times and behave accordingly". (Cheers).

THIS TALK OF OBLIGATION

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Leader, Muslim League Party, said he understood that the obligation of the powers was firstly to rescue the prisoners of war and secondly disarm the Japanese and see that they were promptly removed from Indonesia.

He should have thought that the Dutch forces or the Government which was responsible could have easily managed that because even according to the Government Member's statement, Indonesians had a Government. He should have thought, Mr. Jinnah went on, that any member of the United Nations would have said: "We are glad that the Japanese have given you freedom. We bless you and your republic, and we want only one thing now, that is, secure war prisoners and see that the Japanese are liquidated as quickly as possible and taken back" Was that ever suggested by the Dutch authorities or by the British when they went there and was this suggestion not accepted, Mr. Jinnah asked.

BRITISH DISHONESTY

He was shocked to hear the Government spokesman say that India had played a great part in the world war and, therefore, it was befitting her dignity and honour that her troops should be sent there to destroy the independence and freedom of the Republic established there.

The truth was that the Dutch wanted to re-establish their imperialistic domination in Indonesia, and the British policy was to share in the exploitation of the Indonesians. That was the view of every intelligent man, in spite of the camouflage, confusing reports manoeuvre and machinations of British statesmen. Even members of Parliament were rebelling against this dishonesty practised to hide the real issue.

"If my words can go to the British nation, I say, every Englishman who has a shred of honour ought to shudder and not be party to the operations carried on brutally."

VOTE FOR CENSURE

Mr. Jinnan proceeded to ask what the members of the Executive Council had done, whether they had any opinions, whether they had expressed those opinions, whether the Governor-General discussed the matter with them; if so what was the result and what views had they expressed to H.M.G.?

Mr. Jinnah went on: "I read a few days ago that the Viceroy had made representations to H.M.G. that Indian troops should not be utilised. Is that true? It has not been contradicted. If it is true, why don't you say so?

Unless you give an undertaking that you will make the strongest representations to H.M.G. and do your best to see that Indian troops are immediately withdrawn, I shall press that this motion be adopted as a censure upon the Government of India. (Cheers).

You know there is a universal feeling throughout India that it is a disgrace and a slur upon the honour of our soldiers to be called upon to fight against a people fighting for independence.

GOVT.'S CONSCIENCE CLEAR:

Sir Edward Benthall, Leader of the House, winding up on behalf of Government, said the troops were in Indonesia and Indo-China in fulfilment of their obligations to the Allied Higher Command as one of the inescapable consequences arising from the successful termination of the war. To suggest that the Government of India should have objected at that juncture to the use of Indian troops for these purposes and resulted from their duties as one of the leading Allied nations charged with restoring order in a shattered word was unreasonable. He suggested that if we had failed to do our duty in dealing with the Japanese forces and in helping our own prisoners we should have been rightly censured. "The conscience of the Government of India is perfectly clear", said Sir Edward.

The task of occupation forces, Sir Edward went on, was not only to fulfil the original military objectives but also to allow negotiations between the Dutch Government and Indonesians to take place negotiations, which Indonesians themselves recognised should take place with the Netherlands Government.

Political tranquillity was necessary if the military objects of apprehending the Japanese, of whom some 30,000 were in Java, was to be effected. In order to assist in reaching a political settlement, a special Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, was being sent.

Mr. Jinnah, intervening, asked whether it had ever been made clear that the Dutch and the British Governments were willing to negotiate some settlement on the basis of Indonesian independence being recognised.

Sir Edward said he was not fully informed. He had no more information than other members of the House.

Mr. Jinnah: Then don't use our troops.

The House passed the motion without a division and adjourned till tomorrow.

When the Assembly adjourned a large number of Government of India employees collected outside the Council Chamber to have "darshan" of the leaders. About 200 of them followed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly when he left the Council Chamber.

NEW ASSEMBLY MEETS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (A. P. I.): The first budget session of the new Central Assembly opened this morning with Sir Cowasji Jehangir as Chairman.

The House was full except for about half a dozen absentees. Members of the Muslim League Party wearing distinctive black fur caps known as Jinnah caps, and miniature League badges, filled their own bloc and the bloc previously occupied by the Nationalist Party and overflowed into the seats once allotted to the European group.

Congress Party members wearing white Gandhi caps filled three Opposition blocks.

Sardar Mangal Singh, an independent member, had his left arm in a sling. Mr. Ananda Mohan Poddar, representing the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, who is an invalid, was carried to the Chamber.

Swearing in of the members took practically the whole of the morning sitting. Members of the Executive Council were the first to take the oath. Then came elected members led by Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, who was called first.

After Mr. Jinnah had taken the oath, Mr. Sarat Bose and Mr. Asaf Ali shook hands with him Mr. Poddar took the oath from his seat instead of at the usual place in front of the chair.

Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, sat as the leader of the House.

Among the large number of visitors in the galleries were Miss Jinnah and Mrs. Naidu.

In the Assembly, the Chairman admitted Prof. Ranga's adjournment motion to discuss "the Government of India's failure to refuse co-operation with the British Government in the violent operations in Indonesia and Indo-China even after the war with Japan is over."

BEGUM MD. ALI FOR U.P. ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.)—The President of the United Provinces Provincial Muslim League, announces that Begum Muhammad Ali has been nominated as Muslim League candidate to contest the Lucknow City Women's Constituency.

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ANGLO-INDIANS WILL TAKE SHARE IN NATIONAL CAUSE

Community Is Committed To Self-Govt. He Says

MADRAS, Jan. 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. Frank Anthony, M.L.A. (Central), President, All India Anglo-Indian Association, addressing a large gathering of Anglo-Indians at the railway institute referred to the criticism that the safeguards in the constitution act of 1939 were not very valuable.

Mr. Anthony said he believed that the safeguards were very real and were given full effect to and there had been no whittling down of the safeguards.

Adverting to the view that the Anglo-Indian Association had not done anything to enlist the goodwill of other Indian communities, Mr. Anthony said, the Association was committed to the self-Government of the country and would readily take a share in the national causes.

As a gesture of goodwill by other communities he pointed out that the Sapru committee, an entirely Indian Committee, had recognised the case of Anglo-Indians.

The Sapru Committee's report which had the acceptance of almost all political parties in India was a significant landmark in the history of India.

As regards the Communists Mr. Anthony said though they championed the cause of labour, no one knew exactly their policy. In this opinion it would be far better to vote for the Congress than for the Communists.

To Counter Anti-Soviet Propaganda In Britain

LONDON (I.P.S.): The National Council for the British Soviet Unity in London has taken steps in right earnest to counter anti-Soviet propaganda conducted in a certain section of the British press and the B. B. C. Anti-Soviet stories are being published lately in the British Press and the Soviet writer, David Zalavsky gave a hard hitting reply to some of the British papers and several London correspondents of American papers recently in Red Star.

Congress Nominees For Bombay Assembly

CENTRAL PARLIAMENTARY BOARD APPROVES RECOMMENDATIONS FROM CITY, GUJERAT, KARNATAK & MAHARASHTRA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21: The Congress Central Election Board has nominated the following persons as Congress Candidates for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the city of Bombay:—

BOMBAY CITY
FORT MANDVI BHULESHWAR AND GIRGAUM
1. Shri Bhavanji A. Khimji. 2. Shri S. L. Silam. 3. Shri H. R. Pardiwalla.
BOMBAY CITY (BYCULLA AND PAREL)
4. Shri Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar 5. Dr. M.D.D Gilder 6. Dr. Jivraj Mehta.
BOMBAY CITY NORTH AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST.
7. Shri S. G. Songaonkar 8. D.N. Wandrekar 9. Shri Vaikunth L. Mehta.
WOMEN'S GENERAL URBAN BOMBAY CITY GIRGAON
10. Shrimati Tarabai Krishnaji Modak.
WOMEN'S GENERAL, BOMBAY CITY BULESHWAR
11. Shrimati Lilavati K. Munshi.
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER
12. Shri Chhotabhai S. Patel.
EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION
13. Ramnath Podar.
RAILWAY UNION (REGISTERED RAILWAY UNIONS OPERATING IN THE PROVINCE)
14. Shri R. A. Khedgirkar.
UNIVERSITY
15. Shri B. G. Kher.

Nominations for the other seats will be announced later.

Maharashtra Nominees

SHOLAPUR CITY
1. Shri K. B. Antrolikar.
THANA NORTH
2. Shri G. D. Vartak. 3. Shri V. V. Kirtane. 4. Shri M. G. Sanke
THANA SOUTH
5. Shri D. P. V. Paranjpe. (6. Shri J. N. Patil. (6.) 7. Shri Gavale (Scheduled Caste).
AHMEDNAGAR NORTH
8. Shri L. M. Patil. 9. Shri R. B. Grime. 10. Shri K. R. Garud. 11. Shri D. A. Deshmukh.
AHMEDNAGAR SOUTH
12. Shri K. S. Firodia. 13. Shri P. K. Bhapkar. 14. Shri R. N. Nalwade (Scheduled Caste).
EAST KHANDESH EAST
15. Shri S. R. Rane. 16. Shri N. G. Sane. 17. Shri B. D. Deshmukh. 18. Shri H. Kalyani (Scheduled Caste).
EAST KHANDESH WEST
19. Shri S. B. Patil. 20. Shri S. H. Birla. 21. Shri H. V. Pataskar.
WEST KHANDESH EAST
22. Shri Naval A. Patil. 23. Shri Madhava Rao Diwan. 24. Shri S. R. Bharatia. 25. Shri Bhai Govind Choudhary. 26. Shri J. G. Natavadkar.
SATARA NORTH
27. Shri Babasaheb Shinde. 28. Shri D. K. Gosavi. 29. Shri Gourihar Sinhasane. 30. Shri G. D. Tapase.
SATARA SOUTH
31. Shri V. P. Pawar. 32. Shri V. B. Chavan. 33. Shri Gokhale. 34. Shri K. D. Patil (Substitute Candidate). Shri Appa R. Lad.
SHOLAPUR NORTH EAST
35. Shri G. V. Joshi. 36. Shri N. K. Kudale. 37. Shri Bingardeve (Scheduled Caste).
SHOLAPUR SOUTH-WEST
38. Shri T. S. Jadhav. 39. Shri S. B Dhumma.
KOLABA
40. Shri K. A. Daur. 41. Shri D. K. Kunte. 42. Shri R. B. Raut 43. Shri Talegaonkar (Scheduled Caste).
RATNAGIRI NORTH
44. S. L. Peje. 45. Shri R. N. Shinde. 46. Shri Sudkogi Khedkar (Scheduled Caste).
RATNAGIRI SOUTH
47. Shri M. D. Joshi. 48. Shri S. M. Subhedar. 49. Shri P. K. Savant. 50. Shri S. S. Mahajan.
POONA CITY WOMEN'S SEAT
51. Shrimati Sumatibai Gore.
POONA CITY AND DISTRICT
52. Shri B. M. Gupte. 53. Shri R. B. Ghorpade. 54. Shri Madhava Rao Memane. 55. Shri B. C. Lagu. 56. Shri B. P. Gaikwad. 57. Shri Popatlal Shah. 58. Shri Kharat (Scheduled Caste).
SHOLAPUR TEXTILE LABOUR
59. Shri C. K. Chandeb.

Nominations for the Nasik District will be announced later.

Gujrat Nominees

LABOUR (AHMD. TEXTILE UNION)
1. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, 2. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai.
GUJARAT LANDHOLDERS, SARDARS AND INAMDARS
3. Shri Ratilal D. Desai.
AHMEDABAD CITY URBAN
4. Shri Bhogilal D. Lala, 5. Shri Hariprasad V. Desai.
AHMEDABAD NORTH RURAL
6. Shri Maganlal R. Patel, 7. Shri Chhotabhai J. Patel.
AHMEDABAD SOUTH RURAL
8. Shri Maneklal C. Vakil.

KAIRA DISTRICT RURAL
9. Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, 10. Shri Chhotalal A. Vyas, 11. Shri Babubhai J. Patel.
KAIRA DISTRICT (SCHEDULED CASTE)
12. Shri Shankarlal P. Makwana.
PANCHMAHAL EAST
13. Shri Laxmidas M. Shrikant.
PANCHMAHALS WEST RURAL
14. Shri Waman S. Mukadam; 15. Shri Maneklal M. Gandhi.
BROACH RURAL
16. Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, 18. Shri Shivashankar C. Vakil.
SURAT CITY URBAN
17. Shri Chhotubhai M. Marfatia.
SURAT DISTRICT RURAL
19. Shri Morabhai K. Patel, 20. Shri Morarji R. Desai, 21 Shri Lalubhai M. Patel.
SURAT DISTRICT (SCHEDULED CASTE)
22. Shri Devjibhai Bhikhabhai.
WOMEN'S SEAT (AHMEDABAD CITY)
23. Shrimati Indoomati Seth.

Karnatak Nominees

BIJAPUR NORTH
1. Shri G. S. Sajjan, 2. Shri Maganlal Shah.
BIJAPUR NORTH (HARIJAN SEAT)
3. Shri Baburam Hujare.
BIJAPUR SOUTH
4. Shri M. S. Sugandhi, 5. Shri C. J. Ambli.
DHARWAR NORTH
6. Shri Siddapa Hosmani, 7. Shri Andaneppa Dodmetti, 8. Shri R. S. Hukerikar, 9. Shri T. R. Nesvi.
DHARWAR SOUTH
10. Shri Viranagouda Patil, 11. Shri K. F. Patil.
WOMEN'S SEAT
12. Shrimati Yellava Sambrani.
NORTH CANARA
13. Shri S. S. Shastri, 14. Shri S. P. Geonkar, 15. Shri R. M. Prabhu.

Nominations for the Belgaum District will be announced later.

Congress Nominees From Berar

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (API): The Central Election Board has nominated the following persons as Congress candidates for the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly from Berar:—

1. Surajmal Singhi—Berar Commerce.
2. Shri Balkrishna M. Bhandari—Berar Landholders.
3. Smt. Radhadevi Goenka Berar Womens.
4. Shri Shambhaji V. Gokhale—East Berar Urban.
5. Shri Dinkar L. Kanade Shastri—West Berar Urban.
6. Shri Purushottam K. Deshmukh—Amraoti Rural.
7. Shri Govindrao B. Thakre—Elichpur-Daryapur-Melghat Rural.
8. Shri Ramkrishna A. Balsare—Morhsi Rural.
9. Shri Raghunathmal Sikochar—Chandur Rural.
10. Shri Gopalrao B. Khedkar—Akola Balapur.
11. Shri Sampat B. Bhople—Akola Rural.
12. Shri Baba A. Deshmukh—Murtizapur-Mangrul Rural.
13. Shri Ramrao C. Marathe—Basin Rural.
14. Shri Pandharinath S. Page—Chikali-Mehkar Rural.
15. Shri Purushottam G. E. Khote—Khamgaon-Jalgaon.
16. Shri Sukhadeo I. Kharate—Malkapur Rural.
17. Shri Godhji S. Mukhre—Pusad Rural.
18. Shri Ramchandra J. Patil—Yeotmal-Darwha Rural.
19. Shri Krishnarao R. Patil—Kelapur Vwun Rural.

ALL-KARNATAK CONFERENCE

Problem Of Unification

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There was a symposium in connection with the All Karnatak Unification Conference on Sunday when Mr. B. G. Kher ex-Premier of Bombay presided.

Mr. S. B. Joshi spoke on the changing map of Karnatak and tried to lay out a more or less rational course from old Kannada literature from the time of Pandya, Chera and Chola dynasties. He made a survey of the literature and threw light on the natural frontier and derivation of the word 'Karnatak and Kannada'. He also explained how 75 per cent of Kannada literature consisted of Sanskrit words.

Mr. H. G. Mudgal spoke on the economic resources of Karnatak province which he said was markedly different from its neighbours. Kannada people both in Madras and Bombay Provinces found no place in the administration of the Government of India. Unless the Provincial Government on linguistic basis came into being, Kannadigas would not have their voices heard.

Dr. G. M. Moraes traced the history of Karnatak and Kannadigas and explained how a closer union among the Kannadigas of different provinces was essential to attain the common objective more effectively or expeditiously. The unification of Karnatak involved a considerable surrender of minor selfish interests.

Mr. H. S. Patil also spoke.

SARAWAK IS NOT BRITISH COLONY

Rajah's Nephew Declares That It Can Never Be Made A Crown Colony

LONDON, January 20. (Reuter): Anthony Brooke, Rajah Muda of Sarawak and nephew of Rajah Sir Charles Vyner Brooke commenting tonight on press reports that the independent Borneo principality of Sarawak was about to become a Crown Colony told Reuter. "I will fight tooth and nail any proposal that Sarawak shall become a Crown Colony before the people of Sarawak have been consulted under their own constitution."

Rajah Muda was head of the Provisional Government of Sarawak which was dismissed from office last October without explanation.

He said "there must be some mistake Whatever views the Rajah and the Colonial Office may hold regarding Sarawak's future it is clear that this issue cannot be decided until the people of Sarawak have been given a fair opportunity to express their views and it is probable that the Parliament in this country will insist upon previous discussion of any proposals which involve acquisition by Great Britain of additional territory.

Sarawak is not British and it would surely be an anachronism if Sarawak in the 20th century were to be reduced from the status of Sovereign Independent State to that of a Crown Colony. Politically Sarawak has achieved the aim and object of colonial policy so why should it be required to begin all over again."

SIR C. P. CRITICISES JAWAHAR

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.)—Commenting on the statement of Pt. Nehru on the results of the deliberations of the Princes Chamber meeting in the course of which the Pandit said that Travancore, although a progressive state in many ways, has suppressed individual liberty, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, said: "It is a great pity that a person occupying the public position of Pt. Nehru should accept the wholly tendentious and inaccurate picture of the State of things in Travancore presented to him by certain elements in the State. There is not a single detenu in Travancore today and certain orders relating to public meetings and processions now in force have been passed by the District Magistrates concerned solely in the public interest. Such orders will necessarily have to be passed by any Government, even if it be based wholly on Pt. Nehru's ideas."

THANA PRIMARY TEACHERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent).

PALGHAR, Jan. 20.—The sixteenth session of Thana District Primary Teachers Conference held at Palghar today under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohan Pradhan, a Congress worker of Dombivli, decided to support the Karad resolution of going on strike. Mr. Govindrao Vartak of Virar inaugurated the session. Principal Donde, President, Provincial Primary Teachers Association explained political significance of teachers' impending struggle. The Conference was largely attended by teachers and citizens including District workers.

2,000 SOVIET EXPEDITIONS IN NEXT 5 YEARS

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (Reuter): More than 2,000 expeditions staffed by 25,000 Geologists will be sent out during the next five years to eliminate all "white spots" on the map of the Soviet Union, according to a statement by academician M. Vladimir Obruchev, Secretary of the Geology and Geography Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "So far, only 75 per cent of Soviet territory has been explored," he said. "The Soviet sector of the great Pacific ore belt—Trans-Baikal, Amur the maritime territory and north-east Siberia—abound in useful minerals and much will be done to discover deposits of rare elements".

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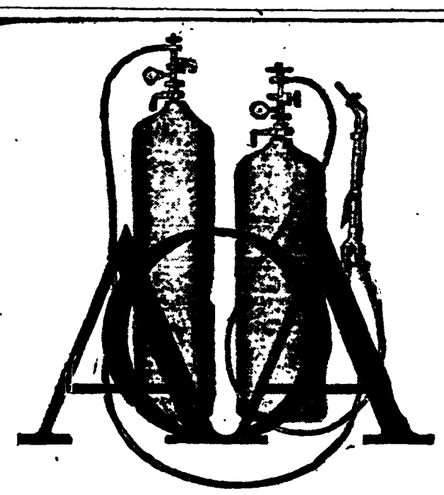
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES

Selling Agents:
JAMES FINLAY & CO., LTD., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



THE eagerness of manufacturers — blacksmiths not excluded—to supplant their old methods by the Oxy-Acetylene process is a clear testimony to the superiority of the welding process in manufacture. In fact, the efficiency of the machine age would have been greatly lowered if gas welding did not introduce a higher standard in every field where metals are to be cut or joined.

Its measure of usefulness however, is largely dependent on the unrestricted supply of high precision spare parts and accessories. Within the existing limitations, our aim is to manufacture and maintain adequate stocks of welding accessories so that nowhere the impetus gained by the national industries may recede.

HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW AND UNIVERSAL PRESSURE WELDING BLOW PIPES AND CUTTERS, OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE REGULATORS, RUBBER HOSES, FLUXES, HIGH PURITY FERROUS AND NON-FERROUS WELDING RODS, GOGGLES, GLOVES, SCREENS, LOW PRESSURE GENERATORS, ELECTRODES ETC. — IMPORTED AS WELL AS MANUFACTURED AT OUR WORKS ARE AVAILABLE FROM STOCK.

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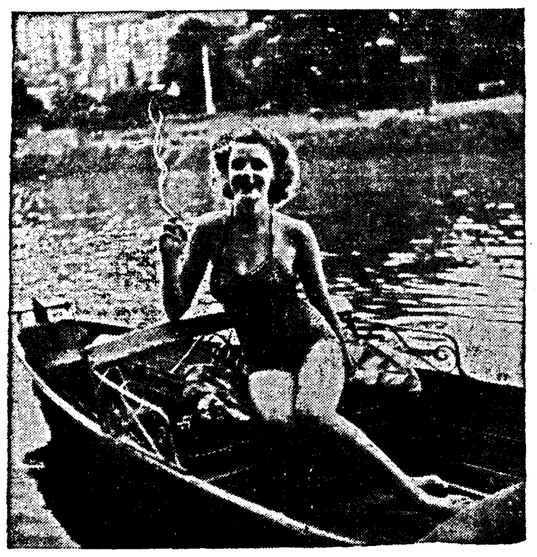
90-AO-2

I like my *tenors...*



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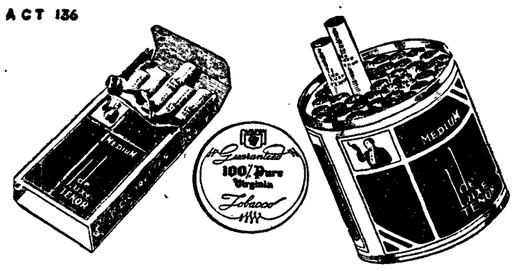


JAMES CARLTON LIMITED, LONDON

5 Annas per packet, the price is exclusive of local or provincial Taxations.

KEEP YOUR HEALTH GUARDS IN HEALTH

Since many ills spring from bad teeth, it is your duty to keep your teeth in perfect health. Brush your teeth with the Aryan — the Indian-made tooth-brush with a reputation. Here's why —

★ The Aryan is made from *natural bristles* which last longer than synthetic bristles.
★ The bristles are *firmly fixed* in the brush-head by the 'Aryan Grip' — a patented process.
★ The Aryan's shape is *scientifically* designed by Dr. Dhargalkar, a well-known dental surgeon, to reach every part and crevice of your teeth.

Aryan REGD. TOOTH BRUSH

ARYAN BRUSH COMPANY, DADAR, BOMBAY

Sole Selling Agents: KALAPI STORES, BOMBAY 2.

ATB, 5

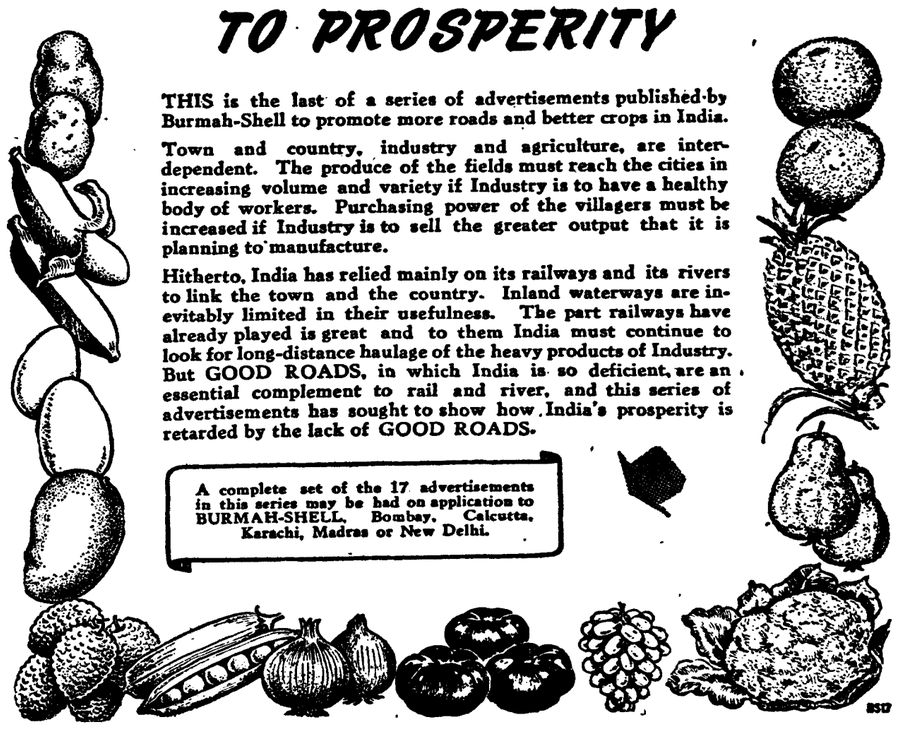
GOOD ROADS ARE AVENUES TO PROSPERITY

THIS is the last of a series of advertisements published by Burmah-Shell to promote more roads and better crops in India.

Town and country, industry and agriculture, are interdependent. The produce of the fields must reach the cities in increasing volume and variety if Industry is to have a healthy body of workers. Purchasing power of the villagers must be increased if Industry is to sell the greater output that it is planning to manufacture.

Hitherto, India has relied mainly on its railways and its rivers to link the town and the country. Inland waterways are inevitably limited in their usefulness. The part railways have already played is great and to them India must continue to look for long-distance haulage of the heavy products of Industry. But GOOD ROADS, in which India is so deficient, are an essential complement to rail and river, and this series of advertisements has sought to show how India's prosperity is retarded by the lack of GOOD ROADS.

A complete set of the 17 advertisements in this series may be had on application to BURMAH-SHELL, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or New Delhi.



857

'Demobbed' Soldier Demands Indian Freedom

SUPPORTS RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING APPLICATION OF ATLANTIC CHARTER TO COUNTRY

BLACKBURN LANCASHIRE, Jan. 20. (Reuter): Mrs. Kathleen Muizer, the 25-year-old wife of leading aircraftman Albert Muizer, now serving in India gave a dramatic touch to the opening meeting of 'the India Week' under the auspices of the India League here this afternoon when she rose at the end of the meeting to propose a resolution, cables Ronald Bedford, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

This read: "We demand the immediate release of Indian political prisoners and application of the terms of the Atlantic Charter in order that a free India may be above to play her full part in the post-war world."

The resolution was seconded by demobilised soldier C. Williams, who has just returned from India and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Williams said: "If this resolution (which was sent to the Labour Government) does not succeed in getting the Government to change their minds regarding their attitude to India then we must send more telegrams of protest, and if necessary organise towns petition."

In spite of slippery streets and icy wind, 100 people of Blackburn, the greatest cotton distributing centre in the world, were present to wish the India League success.

Special Mission To Fulfil

Lancashire people had a special mission to fulfil in securing the freedom of India, said Mrs. Mary Knight of Manchester, mother of Mr. Lester Hutchinson, Member of Parliament for Rusholme and a champion of Indian independence. "We must", she added "say to the Labour Government: You can wipe out the promises of the past and link up with India on a free and friendly independence, for unless they do, the results will react on their own heads. You must also remember that no government, not even a Labour Government, can fail to be aroused by economic pressure.

Mrs. Mary Night added: "After the last war Lancashire had to suffer because Indian industrialists exploited their workers and sold goods in this country at prices lower than those at which they were being manufactured here. It is in your own interests to see that the people of India get a chance to rise to our level and get opportunities to organise themselves on a level at which they cannot be exploited and used in competition with the people of Britain in general and Lancashire in particular.

"You must tell the Labour Government to say to the Indian people 'India is yours. Get to work and develop it. If you want aid we will give it to you, but we will clear out first.'

"If the peoples of Soviet Russia can rise from their knees to their feet in 25 years, overcome mass illiteracy and produce a fighting force like the Red Army, then India can do the same and it is useless to say that Indians cannot govern themselves because they are illiterate."

Link With India

Alderman Arthur Townsend, Secretary of the Blackburn Textile Association, who presided also emphasised the relationship between Lancashire and India. "Our country has been linked with India for generations", he said "and those of us who are broad-minded enough to look beyond 'money' believe there should be complete freedom for India on all matters of self-determination. India is the key to world peace and we shall perish if we forget it."

The belief that withdrawal of the British would result in a settlement of the differences between Hindus and Muslims was expressed by Mr. K. C. Reddy, Leader of the Mysore Estate Congress Party.

"For heavens sake, leave us alone, for good and ours," he declared. "If you quit India, Hindus and Muslims could form a national government and conduct their own affairs. Mr. Bevin proposed before the election that if a Labour Government came to power they would shut the India Office, but the India Office is still going on merrily."

"Sir Oswald Mosley was released from jail because of ill health", added Mr. Reddy. "He has started to attend political meetings again, but enemies of Fascism and other Socialist leaders in India are still rotting behind the bars in Indian jails."

Grave Reflection

Mr. Rusel Talbot, General Secretary of the Lancashire Committee of the India League, stated "It is a grave reflection on Britain's democracy if we permit our Government to break the promises given to India and to us about India. The people placed the Labour Government in power and it is the people's responsibility for the actions of the Government."

To-day's meeting was the first of a series of eight which form the programme for the country's India week. Subsequent meetings on consecutive nights of the week will be held at Blackpool, Preston, Wigan, Bolton, Liverpool, and Manchester.

NEW ITEM IN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Mahatma Stresses Need Of Discipline And Order At Public Meetings

VIZAGAPATAM, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): It can now be stated that Mahatma Gandhi has appended to his Constructive Programme, though not officially but in practice, an item for the cultivation of discipline and order at public meetings, writes the Associated Press of India correspondent who travelled with Mahatma Gandhi in his special train from Sodepur to Vizagapatam.

This journey covered three railway administrations, the Assam and Bengal railway, the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, though the first two were only for a few miles each. The journey also involved three Provinces, Bengal Orissa and Madras. In all these three provinces people tried to delay the train so as to have more time for "Darshan" of the Mahatma. At most of the meetings organised at wayside stations he found people rushing towards his compartment causing great strain to Mahatma Gandhi. Consequently he was prefacing his speeches whenever he spoke with the necessity of keeping order and stressed the need for discipline as prime necessities for winning Swaraj and after winning it to keep it up. Wherever he found the people waiting in an orderly fashion for his special train he got it stopped, at times even without their asking, giving a speech in which he invariably dealt with Harijan work, Khadi and other items of the Constructive Programme. At pre-arranged public meetings where he found order and discipline he spoke for longer periods. At Berhampur, inspite of cold in the morning people sat in the open in perfect order and Mahatma Gandhi addressed them for twenty minutes. At Vizagapatam Gandhiji appeared to be impressed with the way the people responded readily to his instructions.

Speaking at Vizagapatam, he stressed that discipline should be maintained not by volunteers shouting and keeping watch on the public but by each attending member of the meeting realising his responsibility to contribute his share of maintaining a calm atmosphere.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16.
London Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32.
London Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32.
London Banks buying D. D. 1/6 1/16.
London Banks buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.
London Banks buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th months.
New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 3/4.
New York Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.
New York Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2
New York Bank buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2.
Montreal Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 302 1/2.
Montreal Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299.
Montreal Banks buying D. D. Rs. 297 1/2.
Paris Banks selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.
Paris Banks buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.
Amsterdam Banks selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79 1/2.
Java Banks selling T. T. D. D. ——.
Hongkong Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.
Shanghai Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs 17 1/4.
Singapore Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157 1/2
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2
London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 13/16 1/3 3/32.
London/Shanghai Cross Rate 3d. to 3 1/16d.
London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16 to 2/4 o/3.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PROPAGANDA

Gaining Strength In Bombay Province

The Secretary, Muslim Nationalist Parliamentary Board, writes:—

The reports coming from the different centres of the Bombay Provincial Nationalist Muslim Parliamentary Board definitely show that a fair amount of progress has been made during the short period of about two months that the Board has been functioning. During this period many contacts have been established, Muslim public opinion has been influenced and the ground prepared for the propagation of our ideas. It must be remembered that for reasons beyond our control we entered the field at a late stage and we started with many handicaps. We have had to contend with many difficulties and overcome many obstacles. What we lacked in material and resources was, however, made up the zeal and selfless services of our stout-hearted workers. Whatever little has so far been achieved is a glowing tribute to the tenacity of purpose and the unfailing perseverance of our comrades in this battle of freedom.

THREE CONFERENCES

During the period under review, three conferences were held, namely, the Gujarat Nationalist Muslims Conference at Ahmedabad on the 9th and 10th December last, the Maharashtra Nationalist Muslims Conference at Poona on the 21st December last and the Karnatak Nationalist Muslim Conference at Nipani (Dist: Belgaum) on the 2nd January. Despite severe opposition from the Muslim League and a form of social boycott of the visitors these conferences were largely attended and were fairly successful. Besides these conferences, several public meetings were held at different centres such as Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag etc. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Nurie, and other office bearers and members of the Board have been on tour in the whole of the Provinces. They have addressed several largely attended meetings and have organised centres in town and villages having Muslim populations. Copies of certain Urdu newspapers, together with the pamphlets published by the Board from time to time, have also been supplied to our different Centres for free distribution among the Muslims. District centres' organisers, working under the direction of the Central office in Bombay, have been going round educating public opinion. The impracticability, the utter futility and the positive harmfulness to the Muslims of the scheme of Pakistan were explained to people in simple language. The Muslim audiences at the meeting were asked to dispassionately to examine the implications of Pakistan in the light of reason and commonsense and in relation to their own economic problems. It is gratifying to note that, on the whole, the response was satisfactory and their reactions were favourable. It showed that though the false propaganda of the League had clouded their judgment their hearts and their instincts were sound: It has been found that our ideal of a free, united and peaceful India appealed particularly to the Muslims of the lower middle class who have to grapple with their day-today problems of life along with their neighbours and fellow villagers irrespective of caste and creed. The capitalist class of people naturally fights shy of the visions of a free India. They seek safeguards and special privileges to protect their wealth and promote their exploitation of the poor.

REASON v. THREAT

Let it be emphasised that our workers have not only to counter-act the effects of false propaganda and the exploitation of religious passion but that they have also to liberate the minds of the simple Muslims from the sinister throes of unshamed coercion and undisguised intimidation. The followers of the Muslim League, instigated by their capitalist leaders, have not hesitated to persecute and even assault our workers. While eulogising the democracy of Islam they use violence to suppress freedom of thought and expression. But truth cannot be suppressed for long. In the end we shall win. We shall win because while we reason they threaten. They come to dictate, we seek to serve.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 470.70 to 480.39.
London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2 — 3/4.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.30 — 40.
London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr 16.85 — 95.
London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr 19.32/19.36.
London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.03 1/2 — 4.03 1/2.
London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.43/4 45.
London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68/10.70.
London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 7.58/7.62.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
London Discts: 3 Months 17/32 p.c.
London Discts: 6 Months 9/16.5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1/4 p.c., 3 months 1/2 p.c. 6 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Some Enquiry.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 21

No fresh business was done to-day on the Bombay Stock Exchange as members were mostly interested in budla business. Last week the market remained entirely closed during the last three days and budla business was done. Normal trading will take place from to-morrow.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 21

The cotton market opened at Rs. 438 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 439/12 under moderate buying. Later on there was scattered selling and March contract was quoted at Rs. 439. The market is awaiting settlement of monthly tejimandi operations.

Monthly tejimandi was settled at Rs. 439 and the market steadied at this level with scattered selling and March was quoted at Rs. 438.

Under scattered selling March declined to Rs. 437 and steadied at Rs. 437/8 The market was again quiet and finally closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	436	0	0
I.C.C. March	436	12	0
I.C.C. May	446	4	0
I.C.C. July	456	12	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Jan.	435/8	435	435/8
March	438/8	437/8	438
May	448	447/4	447/4
July	458/8	457/12	457 3/4

COTTON PARITY.
Indian Cotton March Contract is 776 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion market remains disorganised and normal business is impossible. Some traders were evening up open forward business in silver at Rs. 137/4 while no trading was possible in gold as ready gold is quoted about Rs. 4 over the fixed quotation for forward quotation. Nominal forward gold quotation was Rs. 85/8 and ready gold was placed at Rs. 89.

There was no business later on in the market. The Board is challenged to have power to fix quotations and there is no way open to solve the problem when bulls and Bears are not in a compromising mood. Silver for weekly settlement was quoted at Rs. 137 and there was no quotation for Gold.

Later on there was increased business in Silver. Current settlement was quoted at Rs. 137 while trading for the next settlement was done at Rs. 137/2. It appears that the Silver settlement will pass off satisfactorily but the position of Gold is obscure.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Tata Ordinary 473, Tata Deferred 2610 Indian Iron 52/8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 43/12, Bombay Dyeing 2185, Central India 425, Century 950, Gokak 335 Kohinoor 680, Simplex 340, Andhra Valley 1850, Tata Hydro 218/2, Tata Power 1965, Associated Cement 242, Belapur 242/8, Bombay Burma (Old) 615.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 18.1.1946 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 1,53,312
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 50,80,12,669-4-9.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Jan. 21.

Cocoanuts Raw 130, Dry 120, Cocoanut Oil 545, Copra Office 355, Madrasnottam 365, Goodgooda 330, Peper Wynad 410, Country 400, Dryginer Chernad 380, Ernad 340, Coffee Robusta 90.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Jan. 21

The market was very steady as a result of firmness of Oil market.

Groundnuts Nizam Khandesh quality ready Rs. 19/8, Bold Rs. 19 and Madras Goa December February Rs. 19/2.

Castorseeds Bombay ready Rs. 17, Navlakhi March May Rs. 16/14 and Goa Rs. 17.

Linseed Brown Bold ready Rs. 21. Bombay February March and March May contracts was quoted at Rs. 21.

Groundnuts oil ready Rs. 12/12, Tank Wagon condition Rs. 12/2, January February Rs. 11/12, March May Rs. 11/14 and May Rs. 12, Linseed Oil Rs. 12/12 and Castor Oil Rs. 10/14.

HAPUR MARKET REVIEW

HAPUR, JAN. 18

FOOD GRAINS:—

This week's press reports indicating serious food situation in South India and none too easy conditions elsewhere have irresistably reacted on market conditions here. Prices have somewhat increased in uncontrolled sections. Wheat control rate is unchanged at 10/4. Peas is quoted at 9/12 and maize and bajra respectively at 8/- and 8/8 per maund respectively.

There is no change in the supplies position. There were no arrivals during the week. Wheat stock is unchanged at 150 khattis. This is Central Govt. reserve. Peas stock has been reduced to 15 khattis. Supplies of maize and bajra are small and those of gram almost nil.

Crop reports indicate steady deterioration due to prolonged draught. Rains are badly needed.

PULSES:—

Markets continue steady, although there is little change either in the stock positions or in prices. The following are the current rates: Arhar 8/5, Old 7/2, Urad 14/- Moong 11/4, Week's arrivals were Urad 40mds. others nil. Arhar stock has been reduced to about 25 khattis. Arhar crop is extremely poor.

GUR AND JAGGERY POWDER:—

Market is straddled in a rather unnatural state. Government's insistance on adhering to the ceiling rate of 9/6 for government purchases has resulted in discouraging market arrivals which during the last week totalled 4,000 mds. only. Exports during the week totalled 7,300 mds. Jaggery powder is quoted at 11/8. Gur prices in the neighbouring markets are comparatively higher. Even here whenever government purchases stop, prices tend to go up. This encourages the producers either to hoard gur, or to divert it to other markets.

GUWAR FUTURES:—

Markets remained very quiet and there is a tendency for the prices to go down. Speculative fervour for the time being has been shifted to bullion and guwar sentiment is now responding to more realistic factors. Mada is quoted at 7/14/9 and baishak at 7/13/9. Local supplies have been supplemented by some arrivals from the Punjab. Ready is now quoted at 8/3.

BULLION:—

Markets remained very erratic in the early session but for the last 3 days, the undertone is definitely steadier. The promulgation of the Demonetization of higher denomination Currency notes Ordinance led to a wave of consternation and markets fell and rose haphazardly. Silver first shot up to 141/-, then fell to 128/, almost in a few hours and has since then recovered to 139/-. There is very brisk demand for the metal irrespective of price considerations. Not only are possessors of small denomination notes, but persons who will now get cash on the encashment of these higher denomination notes will have a natural instinct to hoard bullion and there are already unmistakable indications about this. Gold at one stage touched 100/- and silver 141/-. Todays local futures quotations are silver 139/, gold 87/8. Ready prices are much higher.

Largest Turnover On Wall Street Market

COTTON MARKET VERY STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Stock Exchange opened irregular but active. In one of the liveliest Saturdays in six years the market continued depressed on Nation's dakening labour situation. Steels were among the early tumblers as strike was merely a matter of hours. U. S. Steel opened late and a block of 2,500 shares caused a decline of 1.5/8 and later lost another dollar. Losses of more than three points predominated in the first hour but bids appeared and towards the close extreme losses in many cases were halved. The low quoted utilities were fairly resistent although the majority failed to get anywhere. There was considerable switching and adjustment of accounts preparatory to the elimination of all margin transactions on Monday which aided the volume of sales. Evidently hundred per cent requirement is not disturbing the members. Brokers opined however that this move inspired buying on the idea that it confirmed expanding inflationary trend. The market closed easy. To-day's sales amounted to 16,80,000 shares the largest on any Saturday since February 9th 1939.

American Telephone 191 (191.1/2), Amerex Corporation 37-3/4 (38), Anaconda Copper 47.1/4 (48), Chase National Bank 44.7/8 (45), Sinclair Oil 20.1/8 (20), Firestone Tyre 74.1/2 (74-3/4), General Electrics 49 (49.1/8), General Motors 75.7/8 (77-3/8), Ingersol Rand 137 (138), International Nickel 39.1/8 (39.3/8), National City Bank of New York 48 (48) New York Central Rail Road 33-3/4 (34.3/8), Socony Vacuum 17 (17.1/8), Texas Corporation 60.1/2 (61.1/8), Union Carbon and Carbide 106 (107.3/4), U. S. Smelting 75.1/2 (76.1/2), U. S. Steel 88.3/4 (90.5/8), Western Union Telegraph 51.1/8 (51.5/8).

COTTON MARKET STEADY.

New York cotton opened very steady, new crops particularly October and December being prominent in the early burst of buying activity which reflected widespread opposition to the ceilings and increasing doubts whether such would be enforced Overnight office price administrations assurance that the proposed 24.09 ceiling was the minimum rather than the maximum figure attracted a matter of attention. Bullish export prospects and inflationary ideas contributed to the early firmness but the market temporarily halted after the initial buying orders were completed. Activity revived again during the second hour when gains were extended by trade buying and week-end covering which found contracts becoming increasingly scarce. Near March lagged in the rather unexpected rise. The section of the market today suggested an improvement in the confidence after the recent hesitancy occasioned by ceiling threats while easiness in securities was ignored. The session closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 75,000 bales.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Chicago: Grains opened firm reflecting continued active shipping demand for oats and on reports that some distillers were buying oats. Lightening food grain situation resulting from meat packers strike was helpful. However weekend realising on technical considerations eventually spared the grains.

May 1.80-1/2 bid (1.80).
July 1.79.3/4 to 1.79.3/4 (1.80 to 1.80.1/8).
Sept. 1.78-3/8 to 1.78.3/8 (1.78.3/8 to 1.78.3/8).

Soviets Work Miracles In Saxony

Dresden Launches 12-Year Plan Of Rebuilding: Town Specklessly Tidy

(HENRY BUCKLEY, REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN HAS JUST RETURNED FROM AN EIGHT DAYS' TOUR OF SAXONY AT THE INVITATION OF SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. HE HAS RECORDED HIS IMPRESSIONS IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES OF WHICH THIS IS THE FIRST).

Dresden: The people of Saxony may appear less cheerful than their compatriots in the Western zones but there is no doubt that the Soviets have without miracles of reconversion to material normality.

One feels directly one enters Dresden that the Soviets are happier here than they are in Berlin where they must adjust their ideas to those of the other three powers who share the Capital's occupation. Here, the Soviets, free and untramelled, run things their own way, working as freely as they like with German Communists. Even their soldiers look infinitely smarter and better disciplined in Dresden than they do in Berlin.

Illuminated red stars twinkle over Dresden these winter nights when six square miles of ruins of this gutted city under a mantle of snow give an earlier impression of being the remains of some vanished civilisation.

These bright Red Stars which can be seen from afar shine from the roofs of Soviet Military Government buildings, all of which are lit with a blaze of electric lighting and gaily decorated with red flags. Soviet inscriptions and pictures of Stalin and other Sovite leaders.

Miracles have been achieved in cleaning Dresden and what remains of the town is speckless white tidiness. What is more Dresden has already launched on a 12-year plan of rebuilding.

SAXONY WORKS HARD

And throughout Saxony the wheels of industry are turning again with remarkable speed. Ten thousand factories and workshops with more than 10 men at work are producing some large or small contribution to local economy. According to Dr. Rudolf Friedrichs, Socialist President of Saxony's state administration. 1,970,000 people are working in Saxony to-day producing about a third of Saxony's normal peacetime production.

I think, one can fairly say, that Saxony represents the quickest return to normality of any part of Germany.

But, this normality reveals flaws when one digs a bit below the surface.

I saw no happy looking people in Saxony.

In contrast with the British sector, where children laugh and shout as they go to school, women dress smartly and British soldiers walk about unarmed, alone or with girls—in Dresden or Chemnitz or Goerlitz (Saxony) women do not dress to please the eye and people trudge about the streets determinedly but without animation.

Even in that part of Dresden which is undamaged the streets are deserted by six in the evening and the people who are out hurry along as if there was no safety or security.

The Red Army authorities apparently discourage fraternisation largely for security and political reasons.

Food in Dresden is rather better than in Berlin. There has not been any widespread nationalisation of industries. Wages are low but so are prices. Churches are open and one can be married or buried by the clergy and have the children taught religion. Schools are all open and children get hot meals daily. Trade Unions function and there are 600,000 organised Unionists in Saxony alone.

To some degree the apparent joylessness of the German population may be due to clash of temperaments. The unpredictable Slav may jar on the routine-loving German.

But another factor may be the Soviet attempt to enforce on the people in their zone the view of the German Communist Party by means of rigid press and radio censorship and ban on sale of British or American produced German language dailies. Soviet suppression of even the faintest criticism of Communist policy may cause resentment.

The Soviet authorities have aided extensively in the reopening of churches and the work of the clergy but one elderly protestant clergyman told me in Dresden, "We hear there is freedom there."

PEOPLE ARE TAKING IT EASY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The crowd at the Reserve Bank, to get the necessary forms to fill in to get cash for bank notes of high denomination has thinned down today in view of the fact that the Government of India has extended the time limit to 26th instant.

Still the claimants for forms began to pour in from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. it was thinned down to a handful of persons. This included both men and women. By afternoon only a few persons were seen going to the Reserve Bank.

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR Jan. 21

Wheat 10/4, Peas Ready 9/12, Old Khattis 8/4, Maize 8/4, Bajra 8/10, Arhar 8/4, Old 7/8, Urad 13/10, Moong 11/4, Grains steady Pulses quite stocks Wheat 152, Peas 14, Arhar 25, Khattis Gur 9/6, Jaggery Powder 11/4, Arrivals about 500 mds, disappointing Mustardseed control rate 12 Oil 26 Oilcake 3/12, Receipts Small Bardana 56 to 59, Chet 52/14, Guwar Mada 7/14/10.1/2, Baishak 7/12/8, Quiet Silver 138/2, Gold 86/10 Quiet.

Tough Battle For Cotton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (U.P.A.)—The Department of Agriculture today said in an announcement that cotton now faces an increasingly tough battle to hold its place in the foreign and domestic markets and that certain basic decisions must be made.

In a publication called "Looking Ahead With Cotton", the Department said that the most basic choice ahead is whether cotton prices should be pegged above some fixed point, "parity for instance," or whether it should be allowed to drop so American cotton can compete freely with other products. It said that foreign grown fibres and synthetic materials are making rapid inroads on domestic cotton in the U.S.

For example, rayon has taken over fifty per cent of the tire fabric market which once belonged exclusively to cotton, and paper two-thirds of the cement bagging market.

PAPER

MAXIMUM CONTROLLED PRICES

as fixed by the Government of India, as from 1st January 1946.

Quality	Size inches	Weight	Price (Maximum Reselling) Per Ream Rs. a. p.	Per Quire Rs. a. p.
Cream Laid	13½ x 16½	10 lbs.	5-6-9	0-5-0
Cream Laid	13½ x 16½	12 ,,	6-8-0	0-6-0
White Drawing Cartridge	22 x 30	40 ,,	21-10-6	1-3-9
White Blotting	17½ x 22½	38 ,,	32-5-3	1-13-6
White Printing	18 x 22	16 ,,	8-10-6	0-8-0
White Printing	20 x 30	28 ,,	15-2-6	0-13-9
White Printing	17 x 27	18 ,,	9-12-0	0-8-9
White Imitation Art	20 x 30	45 ,,	25-2-3	1-6-9
Cover Paper Coloured	20½ x 30½	60 ,,	36-9-9	2-1-3
Cover Paper Embossed	20½ x 30½	60 ,,	40-11-9	2-5-0
Silver King Bond White	18 x 23	16 ,,	11-6-6	0-10-6
Silver King Bond Tinted	18 x 23	16 ,,	12-8-3	0-11-6

The above prices are ex-Godown, Calcutta, and F. o. r. principal stations throughout India.

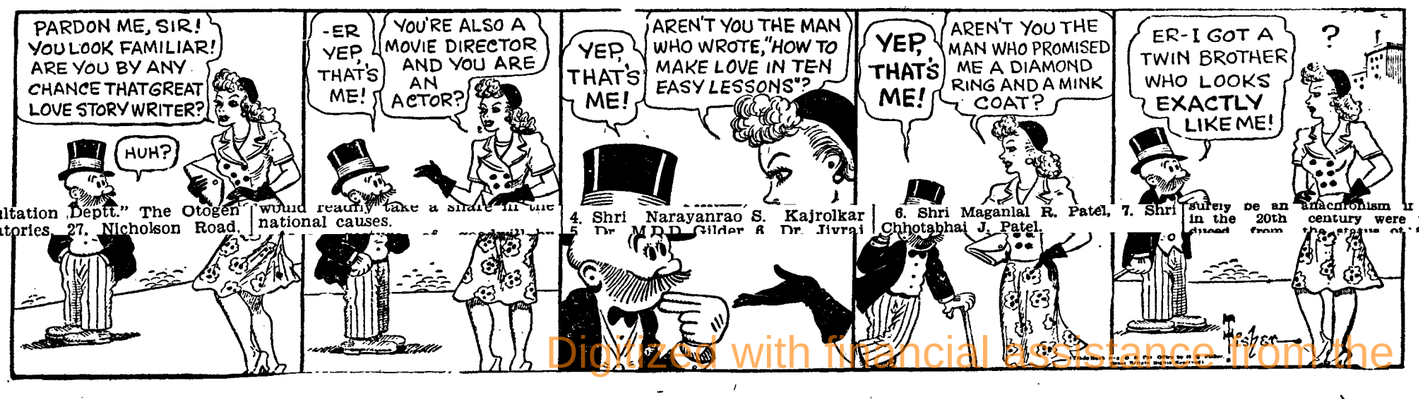
JAMES FINLAY & CO., LTD., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Issued by

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO. LTD., CALCUTTA.

The Mills that advertise their prices.

MUTT AND JEFF—As Sherlock Holmes Would Say "Elementary, Dear Lady, Elementary" By BUD FISHER


PARDON ME, SIR! YOU LOOK FAMILIAR! ARE YOU BY ANY CHANCE THAT GREAT LOVE STORY WRITER?
HUH?
-ER YEP, THAT'S ME!
YOU'RE ALSO A MOVIE DIRECTOR AND YOU ARE AN ACTOR?
YEP, THAT'S ME!
AREN'T YOU THE MAN WHO WROTE, "HOW TO MAKE LOVE IN TEN EASY LESSONS"?
YEP, THAT'S ME!
AREN'T YOU THE MAN WHO PROMISED ME A DIAMOND RING AND A MINK COAT?
ER-I GOT A TWIN BROTHER WHO LOOKS EXACTLY LIKE ME!
?
Fisher

"Consultation Deptt." The Otogen Laboratories, 27, Nicholson Road.

4. Shri Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar 5. Dr. M.D. Gilder & Dr. Jivraj

6. Shri Maganlal R. Patel, Chhotabhai J. Patel.

7. Shri ... surely be an anachronism if Sarawak in the 20th century were to be re... from ... Cession

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

A wealthy 33-years old widower of high Bania community, having handsome annual income, desires to marry a beautiful cultured Virgin of Bania community. Write to Box No. 616 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted by an established firm in Calcutta few really capable Mistries & Foreman for manufacturing Steel Safes, Almirahs etc. Interviews to be given in Bombay during middle of February '46. Good prospects for experienced hands. Starting salary above Rs. 200/- P. M. Apply with credentials to Box No. 6328 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Sub-Charge, Cantonment Hospital, Aurangabad, in the grade of H. S. Rs. 80-5-100 equivalent to B. G. Rs. 68-4-86 with free unfurnished quarters. The service is governed by the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules 1937. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and previous experience to S.E.M.O. Aurangabad Cantt. (Deccan), before 10th February, 1946.
(6343)

Wanted for New Karnatak Theatres, Enthusiastic Educated young men and women for stage and Screen. Permanent posts and decent salaries if found suitable. Apply with Photo (Returnable) Box No. 631 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted qualified mechanical Engineer experienced in maintenance and control of Agricultural machinery used for large scale plantation, such as: Diesel Trac Type Tractors, heavy tillage implements, oil engines and irrigation pumps etc. Apply stating age, experience, previous salary drawn and that now expected to: Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd. Gapalpur (Rajshahi). (6312)

Wanted—A Copyholder on Salary of Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8 as. minimum qualification matriculation. Apply with certificate to the Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young energetic Salesman experienced in Photographic materials also smart girls for photographic dark room work. Experience unnecessary. Apply Foto Papers, Ltd., Lotus Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (632)

We want progressive Distributors throughout India to handle Fountain Pens, Electrical Insulating Material, Vulcanized Fibre, Laminated Plastics, Industrial Belting and Hose, Rebuilt Industrial Machinery. Diesel and Petrol Engines and Generator Motors, Portable Electric Tools, Cement Colouring, Fire Extinguishers, Agricultural Machinery, Medical Supplies and others. Excellent opportunity. Apply Delacy Wyant & Co., Jan Mansions, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 6239

Wanted Soap manufacturers ready to manufacture soap in our "Brand" (toilet & Washing) in a large scale. Parties having their own plants need only apply to:—Gulshan Lal Kapur & Sons, P. O. Box 228, Lahore. (6333)

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (637)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home:— Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Unani Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla 5954

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Agents or Distributors for our Jelly, Jam, Chutneys, Pickles, Squashes, Canned Fruits and Vegetables etc. Apply to United Preserving Co. 35-A, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta. (6327)

Wanted Agents or wholesale Dealers, the Luxmi Button Mfg. Co., Dacca, Bengal. (599)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans upto Rs. 500/- given against personal signature. Over hundred persons already accommodated. Write for details enclosing self-addressed envelop to Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd. Post Bag No. 1035, Bombay 1. (6280)

Wanted Rs. 10,000/- Rs. 25,000/- for investment in shares or as loans. Sure business and profit. Loans acceptable with or without profit. Apply stating amount, and terms to Box No. 635 "Bombay Chronicle."

Loans arranged on shops, workshops and gazetted servants. Communicate C. H Mehta, 936, Kalbadevi, Tel. 23560. (640)

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted:— Complete Tin plant capable of manufacturing 2000 tins per shift of 8 hours (Foreign make) quote with full specifications. Apply to Box No. 6285A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:— Two automatic filling Machines for Ghee Factory (Foreign make). Apply to Box No. 6285 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:— Complete out fit of a Power House i. e. 2 sets 750 KVA turbine; Boilers; Switch gears, etc. Apply to Manohardas Ramnivas, Hajipur Dist. Muzaffarpur. (638)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill a post of Junior Assistant Architect under the Works and Buildings Department, Government of Bengal. The appointment will be made on a contract for five years. Pay—800-50|2-900 plus dearness allowance at the rate prevailing from time to time plus Overseas pay £30 per month for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile; allowance under Calcutta House Allowance Scheme is admissible for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile. Age—must not be more than 35 years on 1st February, 1946. Qualifications—must have satisfactorily completed a five years' course at a recognised school of Architecture, be an A.R.I.B.A. and have at least three to four years' experience in an Architect's office or with the Architectural Department of some public body. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on carrying an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 9th February, 1946.
(6340)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates of all communities to fill a permanent post of Inspector in the Bengal Boilers Service. Pay—225-650. Initial pay according to age. Age—between 25 and 30 on 1st February, 1946. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 11th February, 1946.
(6339)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill a Post of Foreman of Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca. Pay Rs. 380-40|2-500 per month with free quarters within the Dockyard premises. The selected candidate will be on probation for two years and if confirmed will be eligible for leave, pension, etc., under the rules applicable to Government servants. Age—must not be over 35 years on 1st February, 1946. Qualifications—must have served a period of apprenticeship with a recognised engineering firm and must be conversant with general workshop routine and used to refitting steam launches or vessels. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 8th February 1946.
(6338)

NOTICE

WE HEREBY INFORM that we have purchased the Goodwill of TRIUMPH PICTURES together with all their rights for Bombay, C.P.C.I. and South India of their picture namely BELOVED VAGABOND from 3rd November, 1945, and we have no concern whatsoever with their assets and liabilities.

For Triumph Pictures Ltd.,
B. M. KAREKAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
(642)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Flying on Business? Put your mind at rest by insuring against accidents on homeward and outward journeys and whilst abroad. Exceptionally attractive rates for world wide cover available from Sturgess, Indian Trade & General Insurance Company Ltd., 91, Apollo Street, Bombay. Tel. 21760.
(6330A)

The National Agencies Limited Mattancheri, Cochin Licensed Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding Insurance and Commission Agents Manufacturers' Representatives Exporters and Importers Telegrams: "Endeavour" Mattancheri. (636)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. White Dextrin. Yellow Dextrin, British Gum, Laxmi Brand Paste Powder and other Textile products. Ready Stocks available. Apply for particulars to Eastern Import Agency, Samuel Street, Bombay. (538)

For Sale: Milk Powder in bulk. Neo-Vit Laboratories Ltd., 9-B, Sahanagar Road, Kalighat Calcutta. (6329)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES
Office of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
AUCTION NOTICE

The following Public Auctions will be held:

NO.	PLACE OF AUCTION	DATE	TIME	AUCTIONEER.
1.	Salvage Transit Depot, Kurla, Bombay.	22-1-1946	10-30 A.M.	M/s. Gandhi & Co., 72, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
2.	Salvage Transit Depot, Kalyan.	23-1-1946	11 A.M.	M/s. Crawford & Co. 122, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
3.	Govt. Timber Depot, Matunga.	24-1-1946	10-30 A.M.	M/s. Bennett & Co.
4.	Port Salvage Depot, Sewri, Bombay.	28/29-1-46	10 A.M.	M/s. Gandhi & Co.,
5.	M. T. Breakdown Depot, Dehu Road.	28/29-1-46	10 A.M.	M/s. Jaffer Jussuff, Haroon Mansion, East St., Poona.
6.	Command Salvage Depot, Ghorpuri (Poona).	30/31-1-1946	10 A.M.	M/s. Nusserwanji Sorabji & Co., 94, Main St., Poona.
7.	M. T. Breakdown Depot, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad. Dn.	4-2-1946	10-30 A.M.	M/s. Vazir Sultan & Sons, 141, Oxford St., Secunderabad Dn.
8.	Salvage Sub-Depot, Trimulgherry. (Secunderabad Dn.)	5-2-1946	10-30 A.M.	—Do—
9.	M. T. Breakdown Depot, Nasik.	11-2-1946	10-30 A.M.	M/s. Esoofally & Co., 3/4, Sadar Bazar, Deolali.
10.	Salvage Sub-Depot, Nasik Road.	12-2-1946	10-30 A.M.	R. S. Craven & Co. Patchery Rd., Belgaum.

Stores to be auctioned include Ford, Chevrolet, and other make M. T. Parts and accessories at M. T. Breakdown Depots, Misc. General Stores at Salvage Depots, and unserviceable Timber at Timber Depot. Interested parties may inspect stores at site by previous arrangement with stockholders concerned. List of stores and other details can be had from auctioneers. Condition of sale will be announced prior to commencement of auction.
(6332)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
Office of the Regional Disposals Commissioner
Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate
BOMBAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase and removal of the following launch Hulls lying at Trombay.

ITEM NO.	NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY.	CONDITION.
1	Motor Launch Hulls 75' long and made of soft wood.	3 Nos.	Unfit for use in tropical waters.

2. The hulls will be sold without any guarantee as to their condition or quantity and subject to Condition of Contract Con. 117 (Copy obtainable from Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay).

3. Permits to inspect the hulls can be had from this office.

4. Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed Tender No. RCS|SYD|4783 Due on 31-1-1946 should reach this office not later than 4 p. m. on 31-1-1946. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits." The Deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

5. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-12-1946 Delivery should be completed ex site within fifteen days of receipt of acceptance of offer.

6. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per number.
(6272)

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates generally between 17 and 30 years of age (33 in the case of scheduled caste candidates) for posts of Grade 'B' and Grade 'C' temporary clerks in the office of the Controller of Naval Accounts, Bombay, on the following terms:—

(a) Grade 'B' clerks will be allowed pay of Rs. 60|- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 60-5-100-E.B.-10-120 and Grade 'C' clerks Rs. 45|- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 40-5-60-E.B. 5-80.

(b) An extra element of pay of Rs. 20|- and Rs. 10|- p.m. will be admissible to Grade 'B' and Grade 'C' clerks respectively while serving in Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) Dearness allowance and Compensatory House rent allowance admissible under rules.

(d) Clerks who undertake liability for service anywhere in India (except in a Field Service area) will receive Rs. 5|- p.m. in addition.

(e) The minimum educational qualification of candidates for appointment in both 'B' and 'C' grades is Matriculation or an equivalent examination. Candidates possessing educational qualifications higher than Matriculation will however be given preference to Matriculates in filling 'B' Grade vacancies.

2. Applications in candidate's own hand-writing with copies of certificates of age and educational qualifications, etc., should be addressed to the Controller of Naval Accounts, Maneckji Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay (P.O.B. 589).
(6337)

PUBLIC NOTICE

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED preferably from Typists (Matriculates, Under-graduates or Graduates) for posts of Temporary Clerks in the Registrar's Office on a pay of Rs. 72|- per month (including Dearness Allowance). The last date for receipt of applications is Saturday, the 26th January, 1946. Applications should be typed by the applicants themselves and should be addressed to Box No. 6326, "Bombay Chronicle" as NOT TO THE REGISTRAR.
(6326)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 1394-A|393 of 1946—With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 12727|393, dated the 11th August, 1945, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-rule (1) of the rule 52 of the Defence of India Rules read with Government Notification in the Home Department, No. S. D. 3330, dated the 7th September, 1939, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby amends Rule 2: regarding external lighting of his Notification No. 107|393 dated the 6th January, 1942, as follows:—

"For the existing rule 2, substitute the following:

No light intended for advertisement purposes shall be exhibited on the outside of any building or construction or any plot of land or in any street or open place in Greater Bombay.

Any Police Officer may take action against persons offending the provisions of this rule."

With reference to sub-rule (1) of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, 1939, I hereby order that this Notification be published in the Bombay Government Gazette, and in the "Times of India" "Bombay Chronicle," "Nava Kal" and "Bombay Samachar" for the information of the public.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 19th January, 1946.
(6344)

NOTICE

ABOUT ONE LAC CFT. of teak of all sizes, ten thousand cft. of Bijasal and ten thousand cft. of Saja are ready for sale in perfect good condition in the Dongargarh, Bortalao and Paniajobi stations B. N. Rly.

Willing purchasers are requested to send their purcasing rates on or before 31-1-46. Preference will be given to those who will take in lots. They are requested to inspect the timbers before they give their quotations. It is not binding to accept the highest quotation.

FOREST OFFICER,
P. O. Khairagarh-Raj.
(6342)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the Government Treasury, Port Blair, Andaman Islands was re-opened for business on October 22, 1945. For the present the work of the Treasury will be conducted on lines similar to those prevailing before the war. (6341)

PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

IN THE PUBLIC NOTICE issued by this Office in August, 1945, holders of licences for import of Textile goods from North America were advised to approach the India Supply Mission, Washington, for assistance in procuring such goods. The India Supply Mission, as a result of this Public Notice, have received an excessive number of enquiries from both licence holders and non-licence holders. In order to avoid waste of time on vague or unnecesssary enquiries, it has been decided that in future all trade enquiries requiring the attention of the Mission should be sent to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road, New Delhi, who will forward only such of them to the Mission as warrant investigation. These will ordinarily be confined to enquiries by importers who already hold import licences or to whom it is likely that an import licence will be granted if a source of supply can be located. Importers are further informed that the Thomas Directory of American Manufacturers, which contains the names and addresses of all manufacturers in the United States of America, is available for ready reference by the public in Office of the American Mission, New Delhi, and in the offices of the American Consuls, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, and Madras. Reference to that Directory will obviate the necessity for many of the inquiries which importers wish to make. Where importers cannot get the necessary information from the Directory and want an enquiry to be made from the India Supply Mission, Washington, they should address their communications to the Chief Controller of Imports, quoting their import licence number wherever a licence for the import of the article concerned is held. Importers will be informed by the Chief Controller of Imports whether he has forwarded their enquiry or not. If it has been forwarded, all further correspondence in connection with it should be addressed to the India Supply Mission direct and not to this office. If it has not been forwarded, the importer must take the decision of the Chief Controller of Imports as final and no further correspondence on the subject will be entertained. When addressing an enquiry of this nature to the Chief Controller of Imports, the importer should clearly enter the words "Enquiry for India Supply Mission" both on the cover and at the head of his letter.

D. H. ELWIN,
Joint Chief Controller of Imports.
Arya Bhavan, Graham Road, Bombay, the 21st January, 1946.
6346

PUBLIC NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the partnership subsisting between Shah Fakirchand Manilal AND Pattani Babubhai Manilal in the firm of "Honesty Trading Corporation" having Office at Bombay Mutual Annexe Bldg., 3rd floor, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay, has been and stand DISSOLVED as and from 6th January, 1946, and that all the assets, outstandings goodwill and the liabilities of the said firm either prior to this date or hereafter are the sole responsibility of Shah Fakirchand Manilal alone.

Through me,
RAMNIK V. SHAH,
Advocate for
Shah Fakirchand Manilal and Pattani Babubhai Manilal.
Bombay, 17-1-46.
6335

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOHANLAL MAVJI and Mr. PRANLAL MAVJI have contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or interest in the said property of whatever nature are hereby requested to make it known in writing to the undersigned at Round Building, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land containing an area of 748 sq. yds. or thereabouts, situate on and being plot No. 207 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the City and Island with and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, being part of New Survey No. 1109 and Cadastral Survey No. 182 E/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under I Ward No. 6835 (6 E), Street No. 402 EE and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North-East by plot No. 208 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ganesh V. Vader, on the South-East by Kingsway (Vincent Road), on the South-West by Plot No. 207 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to M. A. Patel and another and on the North-West by Plot No. 207D of the said Estate agreed to be leased to S. B. Pitale.

Dated this 21st January, 1946.
ANANDILAL RATADIYA.
Purchaser's Advocate.
6336

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY NO. 1 OF 1946.

Re: (1) BEHRAMJI DOSSABHOY PAREKH and (2) MEHERBAI DOSSABHOY PAREKH, both residing at "Green View", 85, Tardeo Road, Bombay: .. Debtors.
Ex parte: JASRAJ HANSAJI & CO., .. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 15th day of January, 1946, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1946.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR,
Insolvency Registrar.
(6345)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR PHEROZSHAW LENTIN and PERINBAI his wife, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 107 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Cowasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 603 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 207, New No. 5072, Old Survey Nos. 326 to 328, New Survey No. 9344, Cadastral Survey No. 396 of Fort, Division and bearing Municipal A Ward No. 14436 and Old Street No. 103 and New Street No. 15.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1946.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(6331)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF BELLARY
O. S. No. 183/45

Between:—
GUNDALLI HALUBASAPPA ..... Plaintiff
and
1. Vadla Narasappa, Madigiri, Adoni Taluq. 2. Vadla Kesanna, residing at Bombay 3. Minor Vadla, Veerabhadrappa, Mandigiri, Adoni Taluq. 4. Minor Vadla, Gowrappa, Mandigiri, Adoni Taluq. 5. Minor Vadla, Kalappa minors by guardian Rajuyudeenshib, Advocate, Bellary. ..... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above suit has filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,360-14-10 with costs and future interest on the mortgage deed dated 22-5-1933 for Rs. 800/- executed by the above said defendants. The court has ordered substituted summons by publication and has posted the suit for 29-1-1946 for the appearance of the second defendant herein at 11 o'clock. The said defendant is hereby informed to appear either personally or through pleader or the said date failing which the suit will be continued declaring him as ex-parte.

H. POMPANAGOUD
Advocate for Plaintiff
2-1-46.
6334

AUCTION SALES

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.
Will Sell By Public Auction
In the Exchange Commercial Salerooms No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta
AT 3 P. M.
On Monday, the 28th January, 1946
Under instructions from the Owners
IN ONE LOT
THE MACHINERY AND PLANT Of the Well Equipped Works Known As
"THE PODDAR ENGINEERING WORKS"
Situate at No. 86, Barrackpore Trunk Road
Together with
The Structures both Workshop and Residential
AND
THE LANDED PROPERTY
COMPRISING
MACHINERY AND PLANT. Fully equipped General Workshop Plant, Smithy Shop, Spray Painting and Welding Equipment, Saw Mill Plant, Complete Canning Electro Plating Outfit, Stores, Spare Parts and Accessories.
LANDED PROPERTY. The area of the Land, which forms a very desirable site, is about 28 Bighas. There are two frontages, one on the Main Barrackpore Trunk Road of 1350 feet and the other on Gopal Lal Tagore Road of 1000 feet. There are two Tanks with Pucca Ghats. There is a very efficient electrically pumped deep Tubewell and a hand operated Tubewell. The whole compound is suitably wired for A. C. Electric Lighting and Power.
N. B.—The "Good will" of the Firm is NOT included in the Sale.
Further details can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors.
(6224)

BONAFIDE SALE of Exquisite Modern Drawing, Dining and Bedrooms sets, Sideboards, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., on SUNDAY, 27th January 1946, at 11 A. M. (S.T.), at Bhabha House, Worli Sea Face. On view from 25th. Property of T. Losles, Esqr.
CRAWFORD & CO.

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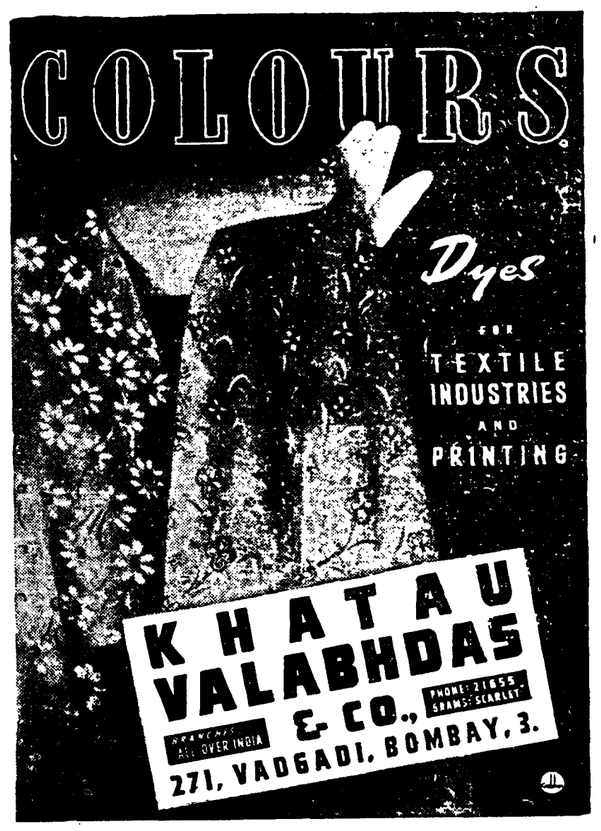

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